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Established 1887

Meets Schmidt, Scheel

Brezhnev Condemns N-Weapon in Bonn

By John Vinocur

BONN, May 4 (NYT)—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived in West Germany today for four days of talks on disarmament, defense and trade, under circumstances that indicated serious concern about the 71-year-old leader's health.

Following a schedule that virtually eliminated public appearances and cut the total length of his official conversations to 7½ hours over the four days, Mr. Brezhnev met this afternoon with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to discuss what were described as bilateral issues and then attended a state dinner.

In a speech at the dinner, Mr. Brezhnev called for intensive arms

reduction efforts and again attacked the proposed development of the neutron bomb. In a clear reference to the possible U.S. manufacture of the weapon, Mr. Brezhnev spoke of "a fatal gift which one would offer to the people of our continent."

The speech, made in reply to a toast by West German President Walter Scheel, called for the ban-

ning of the neutron weapon through "binding, mutual agreement." The nature of the accord was not spelled out, but he appeared to be aiming his remarks at West Germany, where neutron weapons, if developed, would be stationed.

Observers noted that Mr. Brezhnev's face and neck looked swollen. Upon arrival at the Bonn-Cologne airport, he moved in a stiff, mechanical fashion and was guided down the stairway of his plane by a military aide.

When Mr. Brezhnev reviewed a military honor guard, his mouth opened twice as if he were having difficulty breathing. Later, when he visited Mr. Scheel's residence, he received assistance in going down steps. To reporters, watching the scene at close range, the Soviet leader looked pallid and he appeared to speak in a slurred manner.

In French-U.S. Dispute

A Pan Am Plane Is Barred in Paris

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP)—The United States and France yesterday became involved in a dispute over air service by Pan American World Airways into Paris from London.

The problem that had been brewing for several days finally boiled over when France refused to let 11 passengers get off a Pan Am plane in Paris. Pan Am returned the plane to London with its passengers on board.

On Monday, Pan Am began a flight from San Francisco to Paris that stopped in London where passengers for that city were disembarked. The Paris-bound passengers were then transferred from a Boeing 747 to a smaller Boeing 727 or the remainder of the flight. Although the French government complained that the change of aircraft was illegal, the passengers were allowed to get off Monday and Tuesday.

But yesterday, the French authorities would not let the passengers off the plane and made Pan Am return them to London. The Paris airport authorities had notified Pan Am of their intentions and the airline had advised the passengers that they might not be able to get off in Paris.

Countermeasures Considered
"We protested the French action and told them countermeasures would be considered," James Wood, deputy assistant secretary for transportation affairs, said yesterday. Unless France accedes to the U.S. position, the Civil Aeronautics Board may act to cut the number of Air France flights into the United States in retaliation.

Raid Launched Inside Angola
By South Africa
JOHANNESBURG, May 4 (Reuters)—South Africa said today that it had launched a limited military offensive against guerrillas in Angola.

Defense Minister P.F. Botha said that South African troops had entered Angola after large numbers of guerrillas from the South-West Africa Peoples Organization had repeatedly attacked targets in South-West Africa (Namibia).

In London, the Angolan news agency said that South African troops attacked a town in Angola after bombing it intensively.

The agency said that South African paratroopers based in South-West Africa had occupied the mining town of Caxinga after attacking it earlier today.

Letelier Case Leads FBI to Cuban Exile
MIAMI, May 4 (UPI)—The 1976 blast that killed the former Chilean ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, may have been detonated by an electronic device found in a car driven by anti-Castro militant Alvin Ross Diaz, officials said.

Mr. Ross and a fellow Cuban, Guillermo Novo Sampol, flew down to New York by U.S. jets last Friday after being freed on April 14 in Miami on federal warrants unrelated to the Letelier case.



HELPING HANDS—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev gets assistance in rising to his feet from Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after he was unable to get out of his chair by himself.

The contrast with his visit here in 1973 was marked. At that time, Mr. Brezhnev made a statement on his arrival at the airport and rode in an open car. Today, there was no statement and he was taken in a closed limousine to Schloss Gynich, a 17th-century moated castle about 30 miles northwest of Bonn, where the Soviet party is staying.

The first round of talks between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Brezhnev, dealing with bilateral questions, were described as "open, cordial and substantive" by the West German spokesman, Klaus Bolling. His Soviet counterpart, Viktor Zamiatin, said that the meeting created a optimistic climate for deepening cooperation between the two states.

Goes to Panama

Vesco Leaves Costa Rica, Avoids Likely Expulsion

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 4 (UPI)—Fugitive U.S. financier Robert Vesco, faced with almost certain rejection of his application for Costa Rican citizenship, has headed for Panama.

Maj. Antonio Pereyra, chief of immigration at San Jose's Juan Santa Maria Airport, said yesterday that he saw Mr. Vesco board an executive plane on Sunday with his business partner, Norman Leblanc.

Maj. Pereyra said that the plane was scheduled to land in Panama, but that Mr. Vesco's plans were not known.

Observers say that Mr. Vesco might have left to avoid expulsion by President-elect Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who takes office on Monday. Mr. Carazo promised during his campaign that he would oppose Mr. Vesco's citizenship application.

Mr. Vesco fled to Costa Rica in 1972 at the invitation of President Jose Figueres to avoid prosecution by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on charges of staging a \$2 million stock fraud while head of the Swiss-based

plan to hand over partial powers, called devolution.

They also noted that Labor's generous unemployment and welfare payments have cushioned the worst effects of unemployment, running at 8.2 per cent in Scotland compared with 4.6 per cent in southern England.

Welsh Nationalism
Nationalism has a role in Wales in the Plaid Cymru "Party of Wales" movement but in England the mass of voters will vote either Labor or Conservative, irrespective of the record of their councillors on local issues.

The Conservatives hope to win two London boroughs and so control half the total, and to make enough gains in seats to take over the Inner London Education Authority, which administers the schools.

Widespread gains for Labor could encourage Prime Minister James Callaghan to call general elections this year. Tory gains might make him wait another 12 months. His government, elected in October, 1974, has a five-year life. But a prime minister can call general elections at any time.

Mondale Reveals Plan for Placing Asian Refugees

By Terence Smith

BANGKOK, May 4 (NYT)—Vice-President Mondale today informed Thai leaders that the United States is prepared to take the lead in putting together an international consortium of developed nations to finance a long-term resettlement of the estimated 100,000 Indochinese refugees in Thai camps.

Initially, the United States will provide up to \$2 million to Thailand to develop a feasibility project for the permanent resettlement of the refugees here and in other countries.

If this proves successful, U.S. officials traveling with the vice-president said today, the United States would enlist the help of Japan and other industrialized nations to raise "tens of millions of dollars" to complete the resettlement.

Mr. Mondale unveiled the proposal during talks with Thai Premier Kriangsak Chavanana. He arrived here from the Philippines for the second leg of his five-nation tour of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Defenders Remembered
Before leaving Manila, Mr. Mondale participated in an emotional ceremony commemorating the fall of the U.S. and Philippine defenders of the fortress on Corregidor Island 36 years ago last month.

Standing beneath a canopy on the parade ground where the Japanese accepted the surrender in April, 1942, Mr. Mondale recalled that a first cousin of his, James Cowan, was among the Americans who died.

Clearly moved by the memorials erected at Corregidor and the tunnel where the defenders held out against Japanese bombardment, the vice-president spoke warmly of the "special bond" that unites Americans and Filipinos as a result of their shared experiences in World War II.

The ceremony ended a 44-hour visit that included some tense moments as Mr. Mondale pressed President Ferdinand Marcos to improve his regime's record on human rights. The vice-president reportedly earned Mr. Marcos' full continuing reports of political arrests.

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

In SALT Compromise

U.S. Reported to Accept Soviet Ceiling on Missiles

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT)—The United States in compromise on one of the last few obstacles to a new strategic arms accord, has tentatively decided to accept a Soviet proposal that would limit each side to 2,250 long-range missiles and bombers through 1985.

The tentative decision, which for the first time would equalize the size of strategic arsenals, apparently was made last week after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned from Moscow. Officials said that the United States was ready to agree to the higher overall figure favored by the Russians if they agreed to a separate ceiling of 1,200 for multiple-warhead missiles.

The officials said that Moscow had previously indicated that it was prepared to accept such an arrangement, and the officials expect formal agreement in the near future.

Asked about the report today, President Carter—in Denver for a three-day visit to Western states—said that he did not think there was any truth in it. Reuters reported. The news agency added that a State Department spokesman declined to comment on it.

With these points close to resolution," officials said, "only two major issues stand in the way of a new treaty limiting strategic arms." They said that one—on permissible modernization of weapons systems—stood a good chance of being settled in coming weeks. This would clear the way, they added, for a meeting this summer between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who would then focus on the controversy over a Soviet bomber known in the West as Backfire.

The Soviet Union is believed to have 2,500 strategic missiles and bombers, or 400 more than the United States is permitted to have under the previous arms limitation pact, signed in 1972. Under the new limit, the Russians would have to reduce 500 missiles or bombers, and the Americans would not be affected. Officials said that this provision might be a selling point in gaining Senate approval for the treaty. However, the proposed ceiling is higher than one originally sought by the United States and thus is still likely to attract criticism on Capitol Hill.

Soviet Advantage
The overall size of strategic arsenals has been a sensitive issue since the 1972 accord, which gave the Soviet Union a potential 40 per cent advantage in missile numbers. This led the Senate to insist that any new agreement provide for equality.

In a 1974 meeting at Vladivostok, former President Gerald Ford and Mr. Brezhnev set an equal limit of 2,400. Later, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the United States was determined to seek a reduction in these levels, but negotiations failed to reach agreement.

In an effort to break the deadlock, President Carter a year ago proposed overall force levels of 1,800. The Soviet negotiators (Continued from Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Doctor To Pay \$4.5-Million Award

DEDHAM, Mass., May 4 (UPI)—A Wrentham man and his teen-age daughter have been awarded \$4.5 million in a medical malpractice suit. It was the largest award in the state's history.

The defendant, Dr. Theodore Goodman was charged with misdiagnosing a kidney infection which resulted in permanent kidney damage to the 15-year-old girl. The damage has made it necessary for her to receive dialysis treatment for the rest of her life.

More Than Half of Black U.S. Babies Born in '76 Illegitimate

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, May 4 (WP)—More than half the black children born in the United States during 1976 were born out of wedlock, according to a report by the National Center for Health Statistics.

It was the first year, officials said, that black out-of-wedlock births exceeded 50 per cent of all black births, although the number has been rising for more than a decade. Thirteen years ago, 26 per cent of all black children were born out of wedlock.

The new statistic is the latest indicator suggesting significant changes in the structure of black families, and researchers are more certain of the importance of the changes than of the reasons.

"The real changes that are taking place during the 1970s are just enormous," said Kristin Moore, a researcher at the Urban Institute. "The changes are so rapid that they've caught us all out. It's really revolutionary... No one can say definitely why it's happening."

Female Households Rising

Today, 40 per cent of all black children live in families headed by women, compared to about 12 per cent of white children. Six years ago, the figure for blacks was 30 per cent.

Almost one-third of all black children are supported by Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the \$11-billion-a-year program for broken families, and about one-third of the children supported by this program, which President Carter wants to restructure, were born out of wedlock.

The report said that 258,000 children were born to unmarried black women in 1976, accounting for 50.3 per cent of all black births. The percentage edged over 50 per cent despite a drop in the birthrate among unmarried black women. It resulted from a continuing increase

Considered a Significant Change

In Structure of Black Families

ing in the number of births and in the birthrate among married black women.

The same phenomena are occurring among white women, although on a smaller scale.

Out-of-wedlock births among whites have risen, the report said, to 197,100 or 7.7 per cent of all white births in 1976. The proportion of white births that were out-of-wedlock was 4 per cent in 1965.

Same Phenomena

The birthrate for unmarried black women aged 15 to 44 (the years of female fertility, according to health statisticians) dropped by 13 per cent between 1970 and 1976. However, the number of unmarried black women in that age group rose by 38 per cent as divorcees increased, the average age at marriage rose, and the children of the 1950s baby boom reached maturity.

At the same time, the number of married black women aged 15 to 44 rose by only 1.7 per cent. Their birthrate dropped by almost 30 per cent over six years to 92 per 1,000 women in 1976.

According to the report, married black women now have a slightly

lower birthrate than married whites for the first time since such statistics have been compiled. The rate for married whites was 92.6 births per 1,000 women in 1976.

Among unmarried women, however, differences between the races is still wide. In 1976, there were 83.2 births per 1,000 unmarried black women, compared to 12.7 births per 1,000 unmarried whites.

Teen-age mothers accounted for about half of all the out-of-wedlock children born to both blacks and whites in 1976, and they are the only age group for whom the rate of out-of-wedlock births has increased.

Among whites, births to unmarried teen-agers have been rising more rapidly than those to older, unmarried women. Among blacks, however, the increase among unmarried women aged 20 or more has been greater than that for teen-agers since 1970.

Although the stigma of out-of-wedlock births has probably declined, said John Kantner, chairman of the department of population dynamics at Johns Hopkins University, it still carries substantial disadvantages for both the women and children involved.

"Most of the mothers have to take on responsibilities they aren't prepared for," Mr. Kantner said. "And they don't have the husband's income to help out."

Mrs. Moore said that about 60 per cent of all out-of-wedlock children eventually receive public welfare aid. "In that sense, out-of-wedlock births really are a public problem," she said. "It really is harder for children to be in families with low incomes. I think it's the income, not the marital status, that causes problems. But now, income is related to the fact that they don't have a father in the family with the type of income that a man has in this country today... Female-headed households are our new poverty group."

Officials Fear Sales Deal Will Fail

F-15 Is Symbol to Saudis of U.S. Recognition of Aid

By Peter Osnos
and David B. Ottaway

RIYADH, May 4 (UPI)—The sale of U.S. F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia is a profoundly important symbol in Saudi minds of Washington's recognition of their country's essential contribution to the well-being of the United States.

Conversations with top government officials in the last four days leave no doubt about the depth of Saudi feeling on this issue. In their view, it is a matter that goes far beyond mere security considerations, although they make it clear that they legitimately need a modern plane for the defense of the kingdom and its huge but vulnerable oil riches.

High-ranking Saudis, including the foreign minister, Prince Faisal, and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister, express concern that the significance of Saudi Arabia's willingness to produce oil far beyond its own immediate needs and to prop up the dollar are not fully appreciated in Washington.

Saudi Arabia is the United States' most important source of foreign oil, which now accounts for nearly half of the total U.S. consumption. Including oil coming to U.S. markets via Caribbean refineries, this country probably supplies about one-quarter of total U.S. imports last year.

Defenders of Dollar

Moreover, Saudi Arabia is practically alone among major oil producers in defending the use of the dollar to determine oil prices. A switch to other currencies would send the dollar reeling downward, with serious consequences for continuing international confidence in the U.S. economy.

Were it not for Western and particularly U.S. needs, Sheikh

Uruguay Urged
To Check Rights

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—The British section of Amnesty International appealed yesterday to President Aparicio Mendez of Uruguay for an inquiry into allegations of torture of political detention in his country.

It said that 12 persons are reported to have died under torture in Uruguay in the last two years. David Simpson, director of the British section of the London-based human rights organization, said that the appeal was for an independent inquiry into the torture allegations and also into the fate of missing people.

"This is not the first such list we have published. In 1976, Amnesty published a list of 22 persons known to have been tortured to death between 1972 and 1975, but despite the international outcry that followed, the torture of political prisoners has continued unabated," Mr. Simpson said.

Argentina Intercepts
Chilean Cargo Plane

SANTIAGO, May 4 (UPI)—Argentine Navy fighter planes yesterday intercepted a Chilean cargo plane loaded with horses and forced it to land in Argentina, the Chilean Foreign Ministry announced.

The propeller-driven DC-6 was released after it was determined that it inadvertently strayed from its route from Uruguay and flew near an Argentine air base.

Yamani and others say, Saudi Arabia would do better to leave its oil in the ground, where its value is increasing at a rate far above the return possible on any investment.

The Saudis are by all appearances the most soft-spoken, reserved and pro-U.S. of all the Arabs. They are also extremely reluctant to threaten any country, particularly the United States, which they look to for security, technology, expertise and above all friendship.

Thus when Saudi officials begin speaking about the adverse effect

the rejection of the F-15 deal would have on their willingness to underwrite U.S. oil and financial needs, it is clear that they are more upset than their relatively low-key words suggest.

When Sheikh Yamani said in an interview published in The Washington Post this week (IHT, May 3) that if the sale of the F-15s is rejected, "We will have a feeling that you are not concerned with our security and do not appreciate our friendship," some Saudis were immediately worried about the political effect of the statement on U.S. public opinion.

Explicit Terms

Yet no high-ranking Saudi would disagree with Sheikh Yamani's mild warning that rejection of the plane deal undoubtedly would affect the outlook on U.S. oil needs and the dollar troubles. In fact, the same warning came through in far more explicit terms in a number of private conversations.

Even Prince Faisal, whose position in the royal family demands a

more measured stance than Sheikh Yamani's, was notably straightforward in comments on how Saudi Arabia would feel about a rejection of the plane deal.

"There would be questioning undoubtedly and undoubtedly the effect would be a re-evaluation in the assessment of what the extent of our relations with the United States should be," he remarked.

It is perhaps not fully understood in the United States that the Saudis, for all their billions of dollars and barrels of oil, still feel weak and vulnerable in their role as the world's financial superpower.

"We may be rich in money," said a Saudi official, "but we have only 5 million people, no real means to defend ourselves and little of our own technology to develop. We are really a very small country."

Seeking Assistance

As a result of this prevailing view in official circles, the Saudis are looking to the United States for all kinds of assistance from meeting security and technology needs to political support for their staunchly anti-Communist objectives.

Saudis are mystified as to why Washington would rebuke a country that provides so much that is mutually beneficial to the United States and shares its views on all major issues but one—the Middle East.

To Israeli contentions that Saudi Arabia could send the F-15s to a war front, the Saudis reply that they will not even be able to fly the sophisticated jets until the 1980s, leaving ample time for Middle East peace efforts. They belittle the notion that they might transfer the planes to another Arab country, saying that such a maneuver would be too complicated for wars that seem to last only a few days.

If Congress refuses to sell the F-15 to Saudi Arabia, the Saudis seem fully prepared to turn to France for the \$3.5-billion deal. Such a move, they unhappily observe, would mean some cost to their friendship with the United States and inevitably their support for U.S. interests.

Mondale
In Thailand

(Continued from Page 1)

House, the mansion that houses the Premier's offices.

As the first senior elected U.S. official to visit Thailand since the end of the Vietnam war, Mr. Mondale set out to reassure the Thais of what one official in the party called the "continuity and constancy" of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia.

Al Eisele, the vice-president's press secretary, confirmed after the talks that Mr. Mondale had conveyed the U.S. willingness to fulfill a Thai request to buy a squadron of 18 F-5Es at an estimated cost of \$90 million. The F-5E is described as an air defense fighter that would enable the Thais to repel aggression from Vietnam or any other neighbor.

Multilateral Design

In presenting the refugee resettlement proposal, Mr. Mondale stressed that a number of countries other than Thailand would be urged to accept Indochinese refugees now in camps here. As of April 1, there were about 85,000 Laotian, 15,000 Cambodian and 2,500 Vietnamese refugees in Thai camps.

The Thais have been reluctant to let any of the refugees, especially the Vietnamese, settle permanently in Thailand. U.S. officials said that they hoped the proposal would break down this resistance by providing adequate financing for resettlement of the refugees and by convincing the Thais that other countries were prepared to share the burden.

There was no immediate reaction from the Thai government.

Under an interim refugee proposal approved by President Carter in March, the United States is committed to accepting 25,000 refugees a year, about 20,000 of which are expected to come from the Thai camps.

In addition, Australia has begun accepting 6,000 refugees a year and France 10,000 a year.

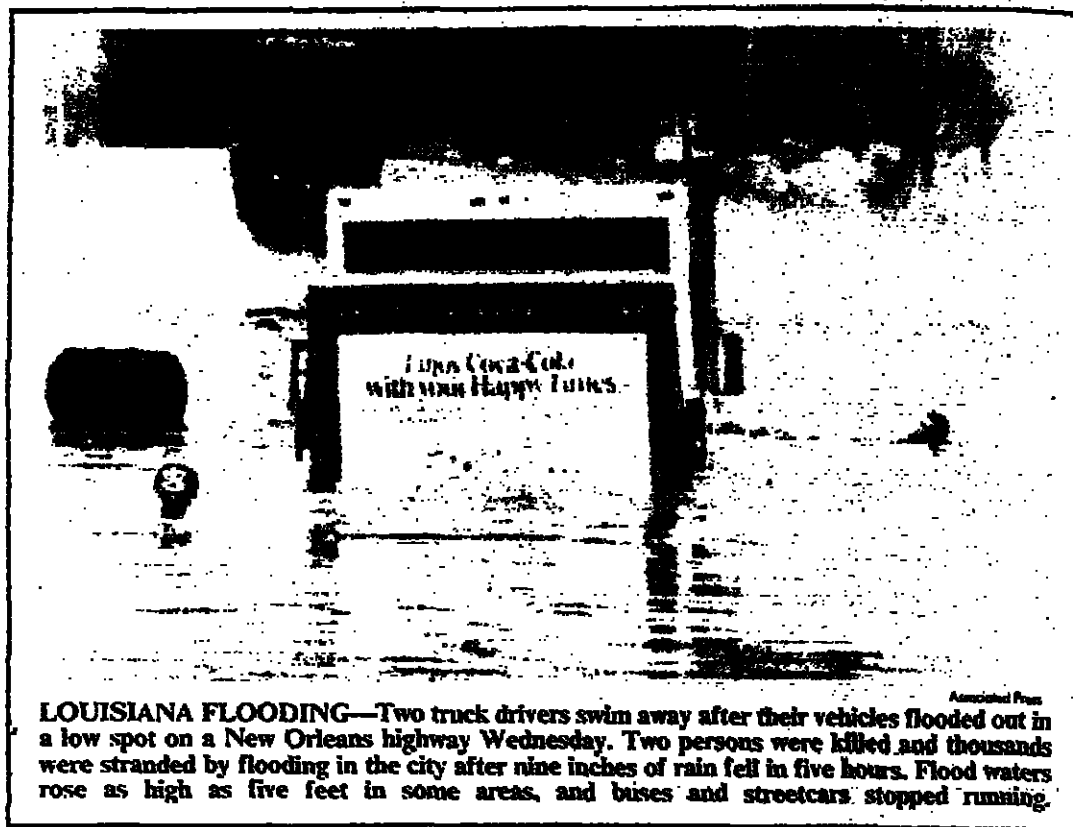
Under the U.S. proposal, other Asian countries such as Japan and Taiwan would be urged to accept the refugees as well.

Ex-Tax Official
Held for Fraud
In Nevada

CARSON CITY, Nev. (UPI)—Nevada's Man of the Year for 1970 and former deputy director of the state Tax Department has been indicted on 29 counts of embezzling more than \$19,000 from his church.

James Lien, treasurer of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and a former president of the Carson City Chamber of Commerce, said that the charges against him were part of a blackmail plot.

The complaint, filed by District Attorney David Small, says that Mr. Lien took the money from May, 1975, to June, 1977. Mr. Small said that the investigation is continuing to see whether more money is missing from the church. There is also an investigation into reports that several thousand dollars was missing from three amateur theater groups of which Mr. Lien was a member.



LOUISIANA FLOODING—Two truck drivers swim away after their vehicles flooded out in a low spot on a New Orleans highway Wednesday. Two persons were killed and thousands were stranded by flooding in the city after nine inches of rain fell in five hours. Flood waters rose as high as five feet in some areas, and buses and streetcars stopped running.

Parties Criticize Amnesty Plan

3 Moro Aides Questioned on Letters

ROME, May 4 (UPI)—A magistrate questioned three close aides of former Premier Aldo Moro today in an attempt to find out whether the Moro family has established a private channel to his Red Brigades kidnappers.

Assistant District Attorney Guido Guasco questioned the aides after newspapers suggested that they might know about the mysterious pick-up and delivery last weekend of Mr. Moro's latest letters, all addressed to high government and party officials.

The delivery of the letters "by a person close to the Moro family" produced speculation that relatives had established a direct channel to the urban guerrillas who kidnapped the Christian Democratic leader March 16 and are holding him under threat of death.

Red Brigades gunmen shot two industrialists in the legs tonight in nearly simultaneous attacks in Milan and Genoa.

Four Red Brigades terrorists attacked Umberto Degli Innocenti, 51, of the Siemens Telecommunications plant in Milan. Moments later, another Red Brigades squad attacked Alfredo Lambertucci, 41.

Within 30 minutes of each attack, anonymous callers told local newspapers that the Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the shootings.

The Communists and other political parties today condemned a proposal that the government promptly rejected such drastic cuts while holding out the prospect of smaller reductions.

During a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to Washington last September, the two sides were able to agree on the general outlines of a new treaty but not on the exact ceilings on overall forces and missiles with multiple warheads.

The United States preferred a ceiling of 2,160 on missiles and bombers and a lid of 1,200 on land and sea-based missiles with multiple warheads. The Soviet Union, however, continued to hold out for higher totals, 2,250 for overall missiles and bombers and 1,250 for missiles with multiple warheads.

But officials said that in recent talks, Moscow laid out two options for settling the ceiling question. "They essentially told us that they would let us have our preferred number for overall numbers or the ceiling we wanted for missiles with multiple warheads, but not both," said an official.

The House rejected a Republican proposal to enlarge from \$19.4 billion to nearly \$30 billion the tax cuts proposed by the committee.

New Afghanistan Regime
Denies Being Communist

KABUL, Afghanistan, May 4 (AP)—The ruling Revolutionary Council that seized power in Afghanistan last week has denied that it is a pro-Moscow, Communist regime.

Prime Minister Nur Mohammed Taraki, president of the council and head of state, declared in a radio broadcast that "foreign enemies," including the news media, have falsely described the new government as Communist and a satellite of a foreign power.

Mr. Taraki also described as "seditious" fabrications the news reports that thousands were killed in what he called the great "popular democratic revolution."

He said fewer than 100 persons were killed—those who refused to surrender. The overthrown president, Mohammed Daud, has been reported among the dead.

Lies Alleged

"Afghanistan has never had a party under the title of Communist party," Mr. Taraki said.

He added that "reactionary groups are shamelessly telling lies that thousands of our fellow Afghans have been killed or executed during the revolution, and that an important, noted mullah [Moslem holy man] has been executed."

Mr. Taraki did not single out a

claim a limited amnesty if Mr. Moro is freed.

Italy's largest newspaper, Corriere della Sera, said today that the widow of one of Mr. Moro's five slain guards threatened to set herself on fire if any terrorists are released.

It did not identify the widow. The Red Brigades killed Mr. Moro's five bodyguards in the kidnapping.

The government said that the plan, proposed by the Socialists

and forwarded to Premier Giulio Andreotti by the ruling Christian Democrats, would be discussed in "the next few days" by the Inter-ministerial Security Council.

Under the Socialist plan, the government would declare itself willing to proclaim "an act of clemency" such as a pardon or the reduction of sentences of convicts "not stained by blood in their crimes" if Mr. Moro were released unharmed.

The Communists rejected even a hint of dealing with the terrorists.

Bonn Rightists Take Over
An Anti-Brezhnev Protest

BONN, May 4 (AP)—A silent march through Bonn to protest the visit of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev turned into a shouting match today between human-rights defenders and rightists.

Several thousand Germans and Soviet bloc exiles gathered on the banks of the Rhine River two hours after Mr. Brezhnev's arrival in Bonn to begin the march organized by the League of Human Rights.

Many carried placards with pictures of relatives unable to leave Eastern European nations and condemning the Soviet regime.

When more than 100, mostly young members of the extreme rightist National Democratic Party joined the ranks, organizers appealed over loudspeakers for police to intervene and keep the rightists from marching.

"I ask police to come here and restore order because the rightists are trying to use this for their own political purposes," said I. I. Agrusov, one of the march organizers.

The rightists, who carried banners appealing for a reunified Germany and freedom for convicted Nazi war criminal Rudolf Hess, held their ground. Police did not intervene.

Mr. Agrusov then announced

Aid to Veterans

Backed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI)—Proposals to increase or decrease defense spending and to enlarge proposed tax cuts in next year's budget were rejected by the House yesterday, but it overwhelmingly approved more money for veterans.

When the House quit for the night after 10 consecutive hours of floor action, the proposed budget for fiscal 1979 stood at \$500.5 billion.

The House voted to add \$844 million for veterans to a Budget Committee proposal that already was \$1 billion more than President Carter had asked. The final figure for veterans was \$21.5 billion.

The House rejected a Republican proposal to enlarge from \$19.4 billion to nearly \$30 billion the tax cuts proposed by the committee.

that the silent march was being canceled and called on the demonstrators to walk in small groups across the Rhine to a square in Bonn where the march was to have ended.

Organizers hoped to stage a rally in the square, featuring a speech by former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, who was stripped of his Soviet citizenship this year.

The demonstrators followed Mr. Agrusov's order and began the march, into town accompanied by police.

The rightists laughed at the organizers, cursed their ranks and marched with the others.

Henri Curiel

Former Chief
Of Cairo Reds
Is Shot in Paris

PARIS, May 4 (UPI)—Henri Curiel, 63, the founder of the Egyptian Communist party, who was believed by police to have been active in underground intelligence circles, was assassinated today at his Left Bank apartment, police said.

Responsibility for the slaying was claimed by the extreme rightist group Delta in a letter to a French news agency.

The message said that Mr. Curiel was "a KGB [Soviet secret police] agent and militant of the Arab cause... Curiel, a traitor to France, which adopted him, has ended his activities."

Mr. Curiel often was questioned by French police, which could never prove that he had any activity in extremist groups, according to the French radio. Once in a radio interview he said, "I am accused by the Arabs of being a Zionist agent because I am Jewish; by the French of being a KGB agent and by the left of being a CIA agent."

"I am simply an agent of no one."

Colombia Finds
Rancher's Body

BOGOTA, May 4 (AP)—Humberto de Avila, a wealthy rancher kidnapped last week, has been found dead, police said yesterday.

Another Colombian kidnapping victim, Gregory Silver, 28, a U.S. jeweler, was rescued by army troops on Sunday. There was no indication that the two kidnappings were linked.

Mr. de Avila's kidnappers demanded \$12 million for his release, but his family did not negotiate. Authorities did not say if or when he died, or where his body was found.



Rain Cuts Sun Day Speech Short

Carter Increases Solar Research Funds

By David S. Broder

DENVER, May 4 (WP)—Sun Day in Colorado brought only chilly showers and political storms for President Carter.

The President sought to lessen the gloom by announcing at the site of the Solar Energy Research Institute in Golden that he has found an additional \$100 million in this year's budget for research on solar and other renewable-source energy. But his announcement — designed to quiet criticism of an earlier cutback in solar research funds from the level in last year's Ford administration budget — did not ease the tension as Mr. Carter began a three-day swing through the politically hostile West.

Mr. Carter was accompanied by Cabinet members James Schlesinger, Cecil Andrus and Bob Bergland. Waiting for him at the foot of the ramp was Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., who had complained publicly on Tuesday that Interior Secretary Andrus and Agriculture Secretary Bergland were "the symbols of the two most hated Carter administration policies in the West."

Meetings Arranged

Sen. Haskell requested and received a pair of meetings between Colorado farm and reclamation leaders and Mr. Carter and the two secretaries. He said afterward that "both went very well," but that Mr. Carter made no commitments either to reconsider his opposition to three Colorado water projects or to raise the loan and target prices for wheat.

Sen. Haskell's earlier comment embarrassed other Democrats, but few of them were prepared to dispute his judgment. Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm, a Democrat and, like Sen. Haskell, a candidate for re-election this year, said: "I've been avoiding the subject all week. I don't want to be a poor host. Just say the West, like the President, believes in the power of redemption."

College in Ohio Commemorates 1970 Shootings

KENT, Ohio, May 4 (UPI)—Eight years ago today a frightened unit of National Guardsmen faced a group of war protesters on the rolling lawns of Kent State University. There was a 13-second barrage of gunfire. Four students fell dead and the reverberations were heard around the nation.

Students, faculty and remnants of the movement against the Vietnam war began gathering today to mark the anniversary. Classes were canceled on the day for the first time since the shootings.

Officials said that they expected this year's observance to be considerably different from last year's, when hundreds of people were arrested during demonstrations protesting the construction of a gymnasium annex near the site.

The planned events will focus on the coming trial of a \$46-million federal civil suit brought by the parents of the dead and the nine wounded students.

49 Meningitis Cases Listed in Louisiana

VIDALIA, La., May 4 (AP)—Forty-nine cases of meningitis have been reported in Louisiana since the first of the year, health officials said yesterday.

At least one death, that of a school superintendent in Concordia Parish, has been attributed to the disease. Health officials said that about 40 meningitis cases normally are recorded each year. Last year, 150 cases were scattered throughout the state.

sonable, well-planned and thorough program to stimulate the use of solar energy.

In his speech, Mr. Carter cited a recent study by the Council on Environmental Quality that estimated that solar energy could meet one-quarter of the U.S. energy needs by the year 2000 and perhaps more than half by 2020.

"Progress toward these goals is a cornerstone of this nation's energy policy," he said.

Mr. Carter said that he had ordered Mr. Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, to begin a Cabinet-level review of solar policy and that he had asked for a report by September on which to base next year's budget decisions and legislative recommendations.

Mr. Carter said that the Energy Department's goal is to make solar energy competitive in price with conventional energy by 1990.

"The question is no longer whether solar energy works," Mr. Carter said. "We know it works. The only question is how to cut costs so that solar power can be used more widely."

Tax Credits Available

He said that if Congress passes his year-old energy proposal a billion dollars worth of tax credits for solar installation would be available to homeowners.

The President said that he planned to spend \$100 million over the next three years to install solar heating in federal buildings, adding: "I intend to have a demonstration solar hot water heating system installed at the White House."

Criticize Concessions to Moscow

Republicans Assail Carter Arms Stance

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT)—All 38 Republican senators joined yesterday in a statement attacking U.S. concessions in the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union and accusing the Carter administration of seeking any treaty it can get, regardless of the consequences.

Sen. John Tower of Texas, head of the task force that produced the statement, said that the current trends in the negotiations would produce "a treaty which would place the United States at a strategic disadvantage."

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., the minority leader, said that he feared that present negotiations would produce a treaty this year, but one that would be unacceptable to him and most Senate Republicans. Both senators predicted it would be an issue in this year's elections.

The Republican complaints, made in a statement on foreign and

defense policy, said that the administration's efforts were characterized by "incoherence, inconsistency and ineptitude." They focused not only on the Geneva negotiations, but also on the administration's abandonment of the B-1 bomber "without asking or getting anything in return," and its delay on the MX missile.

Republican Complaints

In the negotiations, the Republicans complained, the administration had dropped a demand for a limit of 150 on Soviet heavy missiles, of 550 on multiple warhead missiles, and a limit on flight tests of intercontinental missiles.

On the Soviet Backfire bomber, they charged that "U.S. negotiators have apparently ignored the clear capabilities of the Backfire in exchange for Soviet promises that the bomber will not be deployed

against the continental United States in a threatening way."

On the Cruise missile, the senators said that negotiators were giving away the U.S. technological advantage, with limitations on range and on the number of B-52s permitted to carry the missiles.

They charged that verification procedures being considered were ambiguous and unacceptable and said that the most recent reports of arms negotiator Paul Warnke showed they were less stringent than was previously anticipated.

In recommendations, the Republicans demanded more Soviet concessions generally and the inclusion of the Backfire bomber as a strategic weapon in the talks.

They said that the United States should not agree to inadequate range limitations for Cruise missiles nor to withhold Cruise missile technology from its NATO allies.

Shipped to Tokyo

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U.S. Port Worried by Korean's Expansion

Moon Church Pushing Fishing Venture

By Lee Lescaze

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (WP)—I have become a legend in the Gloucester area," South Korean evangelist Sun Myung Moon said in a New Orleans speech last fall.

Mr. Moon, who has spent two summers in this fishing port and is expected back again, may not be a legend, but he is the talk of the town. Mr. Moon's Unification Church has been moving into the fishing industry for about two years and has spent more than \$4 million for properties in Bayou la Batre, Ala.

Now, the Unification Church is trying to buy property in Gloucester, and some residents, notably Mayor Leo Alper, do not like it. "I'm no bigot," Mr. Alper said last week, "but I don't want them here."

Gloucester is not afraid that the evangelist will recruit its sons and daughters into his Far Eastern Christian movement, but rather that he will put some of its residents out of work.

Fishermen's Fears

Fishermen fear that dozens of his boats, manned by Unification Church members who work without pay, will drive them out of business. However, wharf owners praise the newcomers for paying in cash, on time, and in full.

Gloucester, located about 40 miles north of Boston, has a year-round population of about 28,000 and a heavy influx of summer residents. It is one of New England's oldest fishing ports.

The Unification Church's operation here has been a mixture of straight dealing and secrecy. Name changes by Moon-related companies, changes in telephone numbers and contradictory statements by Moon representatives have added to the mystery.

The Gloucester expansion comes as the church, which also has real estate holdings in New York, is broadening its position in the fish business in Norfolk, Va., and Bayou la Batre.

The red meat of bluefin tuna, not popular with Americans, sold for around \$1.35 a pound in Gloucester last season. But it can bring eight to 20 times that amount in Japan where it is a staple. The bluefin is the giant of the tuna species and Gloucester fish average around 700 pounds, although 1,000-pound tuna are not unusual.

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It's off the front pages but it isn't off the beaches:

An urgent appeal to Americans to help clean up this mess.

The whole world is aghast at the extent and the implications of the 220,000-ton oilspill.

And much of the world has already lent support to the clean-up action. The Germans have sent pumps and other technical equipment. So have the Dutch. Spanish fishermen have sent small boats. Money has come from as far away as Hong Kong and Indonesia. French school children and Belgians are in Brittany right now, helping to clean the beaches and to save wild life. Surely Americans are as appalled as others. They must want to help. Perhaps they don't know how.

To help Americans, French and others (individuals and companies alike) who want to lend a hand, the American Chamber of Commerce in France is sponsoring and acting as a clearing house for a fund raising project entitled "Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany". This effort has the unqualified endorsement of all leading Franco-American organizations in France.

In response to our urgent request the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. and the Fondation de France have opened special accounts in Washington and Paris to receive the contributions which will be used to help

rehabilitate the beaches, to save marine life and to save the lives of tens of thousands of birds which have been endangered as a consequence of this disaster.

Contributions of every size are needed. To qualify as a charitable contribution under U.S. income tax rules checks in U.S. dollars should be made out to the order of: "World Wildlife Fund - U.S."

All other currency checks should be made out to the order of: "Fondation de France". Contributions to the Fondation de France qualify as charitable contributions for French income tax purposes.

All checks should be mailed to:
The American Chamber of Commerce in France,
Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany,
21, avenue George V, 75008 Paris.

This is how you can actually do something about the tragedy of the French coast!

This is how you can help clean up the mess!

FRANCO-AMERICAN 1978 PROJECT BRITANNY

Space for this appeal donated by the International Herald Tribune.

Photo: Paris-Match, Jean-Claude Deutsch.

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INSTEAD OF TODAY

HN: The Memoirs

Effects of Watergate Hurt Detente Bid, Nixon Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT)—Richard Nixon says that Watergate "badly damaged" his ability to counter the mounting opposition in the United States to his policy of fostering detente with the Soviet Union.

In his memoirs, the former president touches on some of the highlights of his three summit meetings with Leonid Brezhnev—in the Soviet Union in 1972 and 1974 and in the United States in 1973.

No major disclosures are contained in his discussion of the high-level contacts, but what emerges is a sense of camaraderie with Mr. Brezhnev, who in those years was more vigorous than he is now, suffering as he does from debilitating illnesses.

The three summit meetings also in a sense chronicled the downfall of Mr. Nixon.

Declining Prestige

In May, 1972, when Mr. Nixon signed a number of agreements, including the first Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, his political prestige was at its zenith. A month later, the illegal break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate occurred and by 1973 Mr. Nixon's standing already was slipping.

By June, 1974, the time of the last summit, Mr. Nixon's prestige had fallen so far that the trip itself was regarded by many as an effort to stave off impeachment. He was

forced to resign from office less than two months later.

The fact that the Russians were willing to go ahead with the 1974 summit was described by Mr. Nixon as "either an act of faith on their part that I was going to prevail over impeachment, or as an indication of their interest in seeing detente continue regardless of who was president."

Saying that "the most crucial and hardest fought battle" of the 1974 summit occurred in Washington and not in Moscow, Mr. Nixon said that the "convergence of anti-detente forces would have existed regardless of any domestic political problems."

"But Watergate had badly damaged my ability to defuse or at least to circumvent them," he said.

As to the meetings themselves, Mr. Nixon, known for his anti-Communist views before his presidency, said that he had told the Kremlin leaders on his visit to Moscow in 1972: "I would like to say something that my Soviet friends may be too polite to say. I know that my reputation is one of being a very hard-line, cold-war-oriented anti-Communist."

Premier Alexei Kosygin replied, "I had heard this some time back."

Mr. Nixon said that he continued: "It is true that I have a strong belief in our system, but at the same time I respect those who believe just as strongly in their own systems. There must be room in the world for two great nations with different systems to live together and work together."

"All the heads nodded on the other side of the table," Mr. Nixon said.

In the excerpts from the memoirs, Mr. Nixon recalled two stormy sessions with Mr. Brezhnev. The first occurred in 1972, when for three hours, he said, the Soviet leaders "pounded me bitterly and emotionally about Vietnam," saying that the mining of Haiphong harbor earlier that month had made it difficult for them to hold the summit.

The other time, Mr. Nixon continued, was during the 1973 summit when in San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Brezhnev tried "to browbeat me into imposing on Israel a set of 'principles,' a settlement based on Arab terms."

"I pointed out that there was no way I could agree to any such 'principles' without prejudicing Israel's rights," Mr. Nixon recalls saying.

The former president said that in 1973 he presented to Mr. Brezhnev an official gift, a dark blue Lincoln Continental, and that Mr. Brezhnev tried it out at Camp David and nearly drove off the road. Mr. Nixon also recalled that when they went to San Clemente, Mr. Brezhnev insisted on staying at the Nixon home, ending up in Tricia Nixon's room. "It was amusing to picture a bear of a man like Brezhnev ensconced amid such feminine decor," he said.

Train Crash Near Rome

ROME, May 4 (UPI)—A train smashed at high speed into a trailer truck today at a grade crossing southeast of Rome, police said. First reports said that three people were killed and a number were injured.

Peking Leader Leaves on Trip To North Korea

TOKYO, May 4 (AP)—Chairman Hua Kuo-feng left Peking by train today for a visit to North Korea, the Chinese news agency reported.

It was the first trip abroad by a chairman of the Central Committee of China's Communist party since the late Mao Tse-tung visited Moscow in 1957.

Peking and Pyongyang announced yesterday that Mr. Hua would go to North Korea, but did not give the date, purpose or length of the visit.

The agency said that Mr. Hua was invited by North Korean President Kim Il Sung and was accompanied by six officials, including Foreign Minister Huang Hua. He was seen off by a large group of government leaders and party officials, including Vice-Chairmen Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, the agency said. The agency gave few other details.

DEATH NOTICE

NICHOLAS DE RACHAT

died Sat. April 29 at the American Hospital in Neuilly at the age of 78. The body will be taken from the American Hospital, 63 Bd Victor Hugo, Neuilly on Monday May 8 at 3 p.m. to the Russian Cemetery at St. Genevieve des Bois (91-Essonne). Services and burial will be held there at 4 p.m.



JUST LOOKING—Hsing-Hsing, the 260-pound panda given by China to the National Zoo in Washington, spends a spring day watching passersby from his hole in the fence.

Opposition in Nicaragua Pressing for a Coalition

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 4 (NYT)—Opposition groups are pressing for the formation of a coalition government that would include the National Guard and the ruling Liberal party but would exclude President Anastasio Somoza.

The strategy reflects the frustration of the opposition at its failure to overthrow Mr. Somoza despite wide calls for his resignation and three months of civil unrest.

"The main problem is Somoza," an opposition figure said. "If Somoza left, we could work out a peaceful transition to democracy with the Liberal party and the National Guard. It's the only way that violence will end."

Not surprisingly, spokesmen for the President, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933, have dismissed the idea. "A dialogue without Somoza would be like seeking peace in the Middle East without Israel," the general's newspaper, Novedades, said this week.

Stepped Up Efforts

But the opposition groups plan to step up their efforts to divide the ruling bloc, trying to convince leaders of the National Guard and the Liberal party that they need not be identified with the Somoza regime. Opposition sources said some partisans of Mr. Somoza have already expressed dissatisfaction with his handling of the crisis.

Despite calls for his resignation, Mr. Somoza has stated that he will leave office only when his six-year term expires, in 1981. The Consti-

tution bans him from seeking reelection, but many of his critics say he may then try to install a puppet as his successor.

"What we want is for Somoza to leave office and for all political sectors to participate in a national dialogue to implement the reforms needed for a truly democratic electoral solution to Nicaragua's political problem in 1981," said Edmundo Jarquin, a leader of the Democratic Liberation Union, a left-of-center coalition.

But while Mr. Jarquin remains in office, Mr. Jarquin said, no opposition groups are interested in discussions with the government and the current unrest will continue.

The search for a political solution to the crisis, a crisis that began with a leftist guerrilla offensive in October and was aggravated by the murder of a leading opposition figure in January, seems to underline the problem of trying to topple an unpopular dictatorship that still has the support of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, the opposition is also divided. The Democratic Liberation Union comprises eight organizations. But the Christian Democrats and a new business group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, have refused to join it. Similarly, the traditional Conservative party opposition is divided into four factions and even the guerrilla movement, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, has split into three sections in an ideological dispute.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVS. Section
GENERAL MANAGER	—	Division of multi-national health care firm.	Japan	Exp. pharma. market. grad. exp. in Japan.	Box D 1,088, Herald Tribune, 101, Av. Ch. de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	(A) 25-78
PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR	Attractive package	Construction industry.	Saudi Arabia	High level executive with foreign constr. exp. U.S. citizen + U.S. degree.	Box D 1,088, Herald Tribune, 101, Av. Ch. de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	(A) 25-78
AUDIT INTERNE	FF. 108,000 +	Filiale Groupe American (Société Alimentaire).	Bordeaux	HIGH EXP. Sup. Com. de Gestion Financière, Français-Anglais.	Mme. Licozou-Ref. 004777 RT, Boulevard Nivelle Consultants, 1, rue Banton 75263 Paris Cedex 08.	(A) 25-78
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	\$17,500-225,000 + benefits	The Reader's Digest Association	Hong Kong	35-40, with recognized account. qualification, 5 yrs exp. also controlling.	Recruitment Mgr. (CFB/E), The Reader's Digest Assoc. Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, London W1X 3JL.	(A) 25-78
GENERAL MANAGER NORTH EUROPE	Excellent + bonus	Transport Int'l Pool (Trailer Rentals)	Amsterdam (possibly)	5 yrs manag. exp. transport or vehicle ex. European road reg. Exp. Germ., Dutch or French, 38-40.	Mr. J.A. Chazy, c/o Transport Int'l Pool B.V., p.o. box 7425, 1087 JA Amsterdam.	(A) 25-78
CONTROLLER DIRECTOR	—	Worldwide trade machinery	—	Exp. controlling foreign firms; exp. grad. Univ. Eng. Overseas exp.	Mr. R. Dierfinger, Bureau Frankfurterstraße der Wirtschaft, Frankfurterstr. 44, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Germany.	(A) 25-78
PLANT ENGINEERING MANAGER	Attractive	The Arab British Helicopters Company.	Egypt	Exp. planning, building + controlling new factory, works engin. organization.	Personnel Mgr., Westland Helicopters Ltd., Yvett, Somerset, Tel. Yvett 5222 Ext. 417.	(A) 25-78
COMMERCIAL MANAGER	Attractive tax free	Major Bahraini Trading Company	Bahrain + travel	35-50 mech. engin., senior manag. overseas exp. prof. highest.	Ref. CM 10215/OT, Gulf Manager, Box 113, Manama, Bahrain.	(A) 25-78
DIRECTOR OF MARITIME AFFAIRS	—	Inter Maritime Management S.A.	Geneva + ext. travel	10 yrs exp. shipping, 5 as senior executive	Inter Maritime Management S.A., 2, Quai de Mont-Blanc, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.	(A) 25-78
MARKETING DIRECTOR	—	Hayek Corp. (Paper making ind.).	U.K.	Degree level, mss. negot. qualification, English + other European lang.	J.W. Morris, Hayek Ltd., Thame Way, Watlington, Kent, England.	(A) 25-78
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE	\$20,000 tax free + benefits	The Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania.	Tanzania	Qualified account. manag. exp. prof. in Africa; from 30.	E.B. Simpson, Ref. F1723, Campers & Lybrand Ass. Ltd., Shady House, Woburn St., London WC2E 7BN.	(A) 25-78
SENIOR BUYER	£512,000 + benefits	Major Dutch Int'l Group (construction).	Holland (Int'l)	Int'l procurement exp. knowl. const. ind. 20-40.	P.S. Lewis, Murray Hughes Group, 2/3 Carleton St., London E24 4HE. Tel. 01-484-5081.	(A) 25-78
PROJECT MANAGER	ca. \$15,000 tax free + benefits	(Road Construction)	Nigeria	35-45, civil engineer, overseas exp. also major contracts.	Ref. 244/RW/OT, R.J. Wardman, Wilson Delphin & Kirby Ltd., 60 St. Martins Lane, London WC2M 4AB.	(A) 25-78
DIRECTEUR DE DIFFUSION	FF 130,000 +	Jon Asthla (Print + Parlor)	Paris	Form. Sup. exp. dept. diffusion revêtements de luxe, Français + Anglais.	Ref. 004170 Ex. J.P. Vella, Bernard Rinal Consultants, 1 rue Banton, 75263 Paris Cedex 08.	(A) 25-78

Autos, Planes and Boats

Swiss to Vote on Barring All Motors Once a Month

By Hanns Neuerbourg

BURGDORF, Switzerland, May 4 (AP)—A spokesman of Switzerland's largest automobile association warns that the Swiss "would become the village idiots of Europe." A front-page headline of a motoring weekly asks, "Is poor Albania our model?" And in parliament, a deputy cautioned that the project might not be compatible with human rights conventions.

The comments concern an environmentalist draft amendment to the Constitution that would radically change the Swiss scene twelve times a year if it wins approval in a national referendum on May 28. It would ban on one Sunday every month all private motoring, all private motorboats and aircraft on and over Swiss territory.

The project is being pushed by a woman and eight men, all in their mid-twenties, who propose that the Swiss become international pacemakers in the search for new qualities of life.

It would affect more than two million cars, motorcycles, mopeds, motorboats and sports planes privately registered in this country of a population of 6.2 million. It would also affect part of the 50 million foreign-licensed cars that cross into the area every year.

More Quiet, Rest

"But it would help all those who want more quiet and rest, more kindness," said Hansjörg Wittwer, 26, a communication specialist and president of the nine-member committee. The group has collected 115,000 signatures to put the issue to a national vote under the Swiss system of direct democracy.

The "Burgdorf initiative," named because the nine authors are graduates of the technical school here, dates back to 1973. Middle East war and the Arab oil embargo which triggered bans on Sunday driving in some European countries, in Switzerland, three car-free Sundays at that time created "almost a kind of national euphoria," according to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung newspaper, with bicyclists riding on autobahns and horses trotting through downtown Zurich.

"We felt that should be a regular institution," Mr. Wittwer said. "Our teachers encouraged us and contributed 800 francs, about \$420, to get us started in our drive." Their main aim is not to save energy but rather to bring "greater awareness of true life values."

The response has exceeded Mr. Wittwer's expectations. The signatures were collected within a year, more than double the number required to force a referendum, and

polls have given the Burgdorfers an edge.

The federal government has urged rejection, arguing that the initiative would curtail civil liberties in a way that is justified only in emergencies. A majority in parliament also has opposed the project although there were supporters in every party except the Communist.

The Communists charged that the proposal would result in a "discrimination that would set us back by a century."

The government has also warned of diplomatic complications. International treaties would have to be revised if private planes were to be barred from flying over Switzerland. A longtime controversy would be revived over territorial boundaries in Lake Constance, bordered also by West Germany and Austria.

But the government especially believes that the proposal would seriously harm the tourist trade, in which revenues from foreigners total 5.5 billion francs (\$2.8 billion) a year. "How would we look abroad if we have to tell travelers Switzerland is closed today," asked Werner Kaempfen, director of the national tourist office.

Tourist Attraction

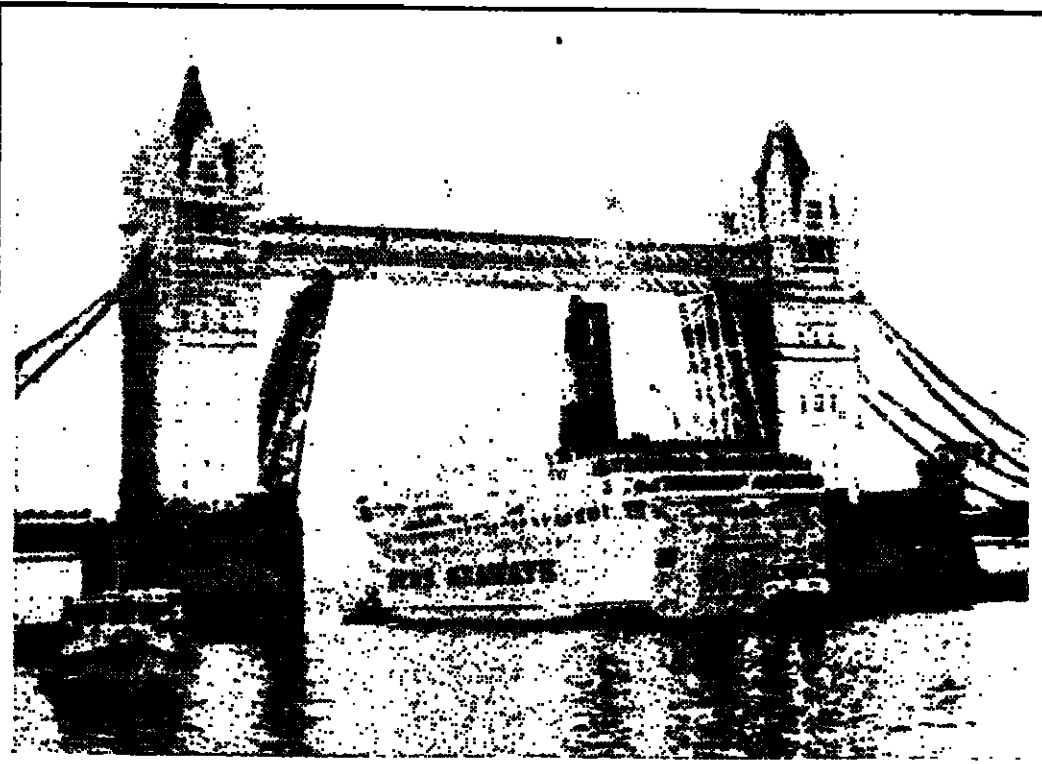
Mr. Wittwer argued that the project could become a tourist attraction. "For a tourist from Tokyo, for instance, a car-free Sunday would be a sensation." Transit travelers "who cause only costs, noise and accidents" could have their cars taken through Switzerland by the federal railways under a lucrative piggy-back arrangement, he suggested.

Approval of the initiative would certainly help us," agreed a high official of the railways which had a deficit of almost 700 million francs last year.

The country's two large automobile associations, with a combined membership of almost a million, are worried about the sympathetic response to the Burgdorf initiative.

Private car traffic is one of the greatest achievements of the 20th century," said an editorial in the Touring Gazette of the Grisons, the canton where all motor vehicles were banned until 1927. "We would be the village idiots of Europe," said touring club spokesman Helmut Reimann.

Sympathizers of the Burgdorfers say that the odds are against them. Campaign funds are limited although cash donations have been made by about 10,000 persons. Privately, campaign organizers admit they would be more confident if the proposal were for six car-free Sundays instead of 12.



MAIDEN VOYAGE—The M.S. Dana Anglia comes through Tower Bridge in London while making its inaugural passage up the River Thames. The Danish ship, which will sail between Harwich and Esbjerg, will be able to accommodate 1,249 passengers and 470 cars.

Obituaries

Bill Downs, 63, Broadcast Journalist

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI)—Bill Downs, 63, a 36-year veteran of broadcast journalism, died yesterday after a long illness.

In 1942, Mr. Downs joined CBS in London and went that winter to Moscow, where he covered the Battle of Stalingrad. He returned to the United States in 1944, then helped CBS cover the D-Day landings in Normandy.

He received a National Headliner's Club award for his account of the surrender of German troops in northern Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark. He received an Overseas Press Club award in 1949 for his coverage of the Berlin Airlift, and another such citation for his coverage of the Arab-Israeli disputes.

Mr. Downs began working for ABC in November, 1963, when he covered the arrival of the body of President John F. Kennedy at Andrews Air Force Base. He also covered the Pentagon between 1963 and 1970, when he became ABC's ecology specialist.

Paul L. Martin

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI)—Paul Logan Martin, 65, who retired late last year as political editor of U.S. News & World Report, died today of cancer. Born in Fort Worth, Mr. Martin began his career as a reporter for the Ok-

lahoma City Times in 1933 after graduation from Texas Christian University.

He joined the Associated Press in 1937 and was transferred to its New York City bureau in 1940. He helped set up the service's first report for broadcast subscribers. He joined the Army Signal Corps in 1942, leaving service in 1946 with the rank of major in the U.S. Air Force. His first postwar job was with the Los Angeles Examiner. He joined U.S. News & World Report in 1967.

Lady Guinness Dies in Fall

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Lady Henrietta Guinness, 35-year-old brewery heiress, yesterday fell to her death from the aqueduct Ponte Delle Torri, near her home at Spoleto, Italy, the British Press Association said.

A spokesman at the British Foreign Office said: "We understand she took her own life." She reportedly was receiving treatment for depression.

Lady Guinness quit London society two years ago, when she inherited £5 million (\$9.25 million). She was married to an Italian, medical student Luigi Marinori.

Twister Hits Florida City

GAINESVILLE, Fla., May 4 (UPI)—A tornado struck the west side of this city today at dawn, knocking down homes, power lines and trees and causing a rash of minor injuries to residents, police said.

Sees Bombing Ordered by Franco, Not Nazis

Historian Suggests Shift on Guernica

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID, May 4 — A Spanish historian has reached the tentative conclusion that Franco bore more responsibility than Nazi Germany for one of the most infamous acts of the Spanish Civil War — the bombing destruction of Guernica.

Through his study of German archives, the historian, Angel Vinas of the University of Alcalá, has concluded that the planes of the German Condor Legion, which destroyed the Basque town in an act that shocked the world, were under the direct command of Franco.

But, according to Mr. Vinas, the final proof of direct responsibility lies in the Spanish government's military archives of the civil war. These are still secret, Mr. Vinas and other historians have asked the post-Franco government of King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez to open the archives, but so far there has been no response.

"I do not know what the archives will show," Mr. Vinas said in a recent interview. "Perhaps they will show that Franco did not know anything about Guernica."

Moral Responsibility

But it is obvious that Mr. Vinas is convinced that the Spanish archives will not exonerate Franco from at least the moral responsibility for the destruction of Guernica. The German planes were under his orders during the war.

Waves of German Heinkels, Junkers and Messerschmitts of the Condor Legion dropped 160,000 pounds of bombs on Guernica on April 26, 1937, in the first attempt in history to destroy an undefended town from the air and terrorize the civilian population. Perhaps 1,000 persons died — estimates vary widely — and the demoralized Basques of northern Spain soon surrendered to the armies of Franco.

It has long been accepted by many historians that the Condor Legion was testing saturation-bombing techniques, used later by the German Luftwaffe during World War II. During the dictatorship of Franco, Spanish historians insisted that Franco was informed of the raid only afterward and became enraged at the Germans for doing it on their own.

This version is disputed by Mr. Vinas.

"The records show," he said, "that Franco was in very direct and very intense contact with the Condor Legion." Mr. Vinas has outlined the evidence for his conclusions in an article published in the Spanish magazine Historia 16 on the 41st anniversary of the bombing.

Hitler, according to Mr. Vinas, sent the Condor Legion to Spain

with the understanding that it would act only in coordination with Franco's army, not on its own.

A dispute over this coordination arose a few weeks before the bombing of Guernica. Franco had asked the legion to transfer a few of its planes from the northern to the central front. Gen. Hugo Sperrle, commander of the legion, refused, for he believed that the transfer violated the terms of the original German-Spanish agreement.

According to the German archives, Gen. Sperrle wrote Franco: "I have strict orders to use the Condor Legion only as a bloc in accordance with your instructions and not in isolated parts. These were the conditions [under] which the Condor Legion ... was put at [your] disposition."

Mr. Vinas, in his article, cites this document as evidence of the legion's "direct dependence on Franco."

"The use of the German aviation," Mr. Vinas said, "depended on orders emanating from the generalissimo."

In short, Mr. Vinas contends, although Gen. Sperrle did not have to follow Franco's orders when they deviated from the original agreement, he did have to follow them when there was no deviation.

In addition, Mr. Vinas found evidence in the German archives of continual consultation on all tactical matters between the high command of Franco and the Condor Legion.

Berlin Not Informed

The German archives also provide evidence that the plan to bomb Guernica was not concocted in Berlin. "A few days after the bombing," Mr. Vinas said, "Berlin did not know much about it, thus making it improbable that Berlin could have ordered it." In fact, the

Saigon Property Reported Seized

TOKYO, May 4 (AP)—Vietnam authorities recently confiscated the property of Chinese persons living in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, Japan's Kyodo news service reported today from Peking.

Kyodo quoted Chinese sources as saying that the confiscation was one of the reasons that large numbers of Chinese citizens returned from Vietnam and that it probably was prompted by the critical economic situation.

Lao Cheng-chih, chief of Chinese overseas affairs, was reported last month as saying that the Peking government was watching developments in Vietnam because many Chinese citizens were returning from there.

worldwide outcry over the destruction prompted Berlin to demand an explanation from Gen. Sperrle.

At that time, Franco's propaganda office was insisting that the Basques had burned Guernica themselves in a devious attempt to win sympathy. The Franco side admitted only that the Germans had bombed a bridge outside Guernica. According to the archives, Gen. Sperrle, led in his reply to Berlin, telling his superiors that only a bridge and the city's outlying highways had been bombed. This correspondence appears to refute the idea that the Nazis were deliberately trying out their future bombing techniques on Guernica.

For Mr. Vinas, this union of Gen. Sperrle and the Franco command in an attempted cover-up, even from Gen. Sperrle's superiors, in Berlin, was further evidence of the close relationship between Franco's generals and the Condor Legion during the war.

— Los Angeles Times

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plus peut le moins." (That which can do a lot can also do a little.)



FIAT

Ethnic Effects on Diplomacy

President Carter's proposal to lift the ban on shipping arms to Turkey was sustained by the narrowest of margins in the House International Relations Committee — and might have failed had one representative's plane been on time. The plan, which must have the endorsement of both houses of Congress, is thus clearly headed for a severe legislative struggle.

Whether Turkey should receive more of the weapons that it used to take a substantial part of Cyprus before that island's fate is resolved is a very legitimate question. So is the effect of Mr. Carter's plane-package program upon the strategic, political and economic aspects of the Middle East, which also touched off a congressional battle.

However, in both cases, a good deal of attention centers on ethnic political considerations in the United States — on the reactions of U.S. voters of Greek or Jewish extraction, who outnumber Turks and Arabs considerably. This is a fact of life in the United States. A land composed so largely of immigrants of diverse roots must be affected, in its diplomacy, by those roots. German-Americans, for example, had their impact upon Washington's stand during the Franco-Prussian War and, at least through the political campaigns of 1916, on diplomacy during World War I. Irish-Americans, similarly, strongly influenced U.S. positions with respect to Ireland's war for independence.

Europe, too, has ethnic problems, but they differ from those of the United States. Many

Basques want independence from Spain and many Hungarians want the part of Romania they inhabit re-attached to Hungary. There is a Scottish Nationalist party in the United Kingdom — although it has suffered serious losses in recent voting. And the Corsicans who gave France its Bonaparte dynasty would like one of their own.

People in the U.S. who keep in touch with affairs in their former homelands usually do not want to return there, or create on North American soil a colony. Often they, or their fathers, came to the United States to escape intolerable conditions. It is frequently the second or third generation that resists assimilation most strenuously and turns back emotionally to the lands whence their family line originated. This can have its effect upon Washington's diplomacy, especially to the extent that elected members of Congress control it. And sometimes this effect may be regrettable from a national point of view.

But it would be wrong to assume that U.S. diplomacy must necessarily be dominated by ethnicism. When the chips are down the national interest usually controls — as it did in two world wars and in the main outlines of Washington's policy since 1945. The United States is subject to appeals based on ethnicism, and it does respond. That is a fact of national life. But the nation also responds to other appeals, of interest or moral quality, and in the long run they are almost always the most effective.

Duty in the West Bank

Large principles tend to be tested in small incidents. In the Middle East today, we can think of no more important principle than Israel's respect for the human rights of the Arab population of the occupied West Bank.

Every proposed peace plan envisions a degree of trust between Arab and Jew in that disputed area. We are heartened therefore to learn that Israel's Defense Minister, Ezer Weizman, has dealt sternly with some senior army commanders who recently violated the principle and further embarrassed their government by trying to suppress the facts.

The incident occurred seven weeks ago at Beit Jallah, near Jerusalem, a few days after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Israeli soldiers dispersing a demonstration against the invasion entered a school and threw tear-gas grenades into a classroom whose windows

they had ordered shut. Many pupils jumped from the second story in fright and 12 were injured. The community complained and foreign correspondents reported the event. But military spokesmen vehemently denied it, prompting some Israelis to denounce Western reporters for spreading false "horror stories."

Having finally learned the truth, Weizman this week removed the military commander in the West Bank, a brigadier general, for not investigating the complaints. A lieutenant colonel and a major are to be prosecuted for exceeding their authority and violating standing orders.

Tensions may be unavoidable in such a volatile region but that is precisely why the Israeli follow-up is so admirable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Widening Attack on Apartheid

The new restriction on trade with South Africa now making its way through the legislative process represents a growing force in U.S. politics. No longer is opposition to apartheid merely a minority cause or a campus issue or, as Pretoria often claims, a policy whose support is confined pretty much to administration figures who plug it, naively or cynically as the case may be. On the contrary, it is coming to represent a genuine popular movement commanding its own congressional base.

So it is that the House Banking Committee, hardly a collection of bleeding hearts, has just approved what would be the first congressional curb on economic ties with South Africa. Drafted by Rep. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., the amendment would prohibit the Export-Import Bank, a government agency that facilitates U.S. trade, from financing exports to South Africa unless the President determines — and the Congress agrees — that Pretoria is making "significant progress toward the elimination of apartheid."

We are not enamored of the idea of economic sanctions against South Africa. They are a blunt weapon, pressing on both whites responsible for repression and whites seeking reform, on blacks who welcome that pressure as a move against apartheid and on blacks

who see it as an invitation to harsher racial confrontation. Thus they lead to hardship for blacks as well as whites.

There is also the question, raised in the Senate Banking Committee, of why South Africa alone should be singled out for its internal defects. The administration, we note, did not support this amendment. It objects even to well-meaning congressional restrictions on executive flexibility, and it does not wish to encourage political amendments to economic bills.

The political meaning of the Tsongas amendment is nonetheless clear. The U.S. public's consciousness of apartheid is being raised. From the administration, the idea has spread to Congress that U.S. relations with South Africa will inevitably deteriorate further if Pretoria is not seen to be moving with all deliberate speed to alter the nature of a system virtually everyone in the U.S. regards as an abomination and as a temptation to society-wide violence.

Many in South Africa seem to feel their country can tough it out: circumvent or survive the Carter administration and find more "understanding" for apartheid elsewhere in the U.S. body politic. The Tsongas amendment says South Africa is wrong.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Torture in Italy

For newspaper readers and television viewers in Britain, the kidnap of Aldo Moro has sunk to a background item. Familiar, unresolved, on-going.

For Signor Andreotti, the Prime Minister of Italy, the agony is no less intense than it was at the beginning. If anything, it is worse. The steady drip, drip, drip of messages supposedly written by the wretched 62-year-old president of the Christian Democrats, Aldo Moro, keep up the torture...

As the clamor for clemency of some kind

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 5, 1903

NEW YORK—The Commercial Advertiser is sure that Grover Cleveland does not want to be President again, but does hope that he will lead in the expulsion of the Bryanites from the Democratic party. "There can be no peace in the household, no character in the family, till this turbulent unregenerate element is kicked out. A compromise will do no good, nothing but a complete separation will work a cure and Grover Cleveland is the man for the job."

Fifty Years Ago

May 5, 1928

PARIS—With the start of a special new airplane service across the Channel, the New York Herald can now be read in London at virtually the same time it is perused by readers in Paris. After experimental trips beginning May 1, which were much hampered by storm and fog, the service got under way yesterday. The paper was taken from the presses to Le Bourget, left at 5:30, arrived at 8:30 and were at the main hotels within the hour.



Inside USSR, Sun Doesn't Rise in Moscow

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—"For us Georgians, the sun does not rise in the east, but in the north, in Russia," declared Edward Chevardadze, former chief of the Georgian KGB and now head of the Communist party and boss of the Caucasian republic.

But another Georgian, Vladimir Jvania, did not agree. And to protest the Russification of his nation, he planted three home-made bombs in official buildings in Tbilisi, the capital of the republic. The damage was insignificant and no one was hurt in the explosions, but Jvania was sentenced to death and executed — so that the sun could continue to rise in the north.

But only until April 16. That day, 5,000 young workers and students marched angrily through the center of Tbilisi and demonstrated for four hours in front of the headquarters of the Communist party Central Committee. The party men were there to discuss the draft of a new constitution. And the demonstrators were there to take part in the discussion, specifically to say "nyet" — in Russian so that these gentlemen could understand it clearly — to a plan to drop the old constitution's Paragraph 137, the one which made the Georgian language the official language of the Georgian republic.

The demonstrators did not wait very long. Just as photos of the leading imprisoned Georgian dissidents, and that of the recently executed Jvania, began to appear among the crowd, Chevardadze interrupted the central committee meeting and addressed the demonstrators: "My dear children, what is it that you want?"

"We are not your children," the leaders of the demonstration replied, "and we want to speak our own language."

A few hours later, the pertinent paragraph of the old constitution — and the old laws — were re-established in the Republic of Georgia.

For the Armenians and Azerbaijanis, of nearby republics, street demonstrations were not even necessary. Before any mass protest could be organized in Yerevan, capital of Armenia, or Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, the authorities went over the drafts of their constitutions and proclaimed the local national language those of the respective republics.

The three Caucasian republics were successful in forcing Moscow

to respect their national linguistic privileges (which they are alone among all the Soviet republics to enjoy because of their traditional and highly inflammable nationalism). But resistance to Russification is spreading throughout the other non-Russian territories of the Soviet Union.

'Colonial'

"The Soviet Union was set up on the ruins of the czarist empire, which was dominated by the Russian nation," an observer in Moscow said recently. "It is thus not logical to expect the colonial character of the empire to have changed simply because the dominant nation has changed its political regime and replaced Russian czarism with Russian communism."

And it was a soccer game a few weeks ago that brought the issue of the Baltic states back to the attention of the world. In Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, riots erupted last Oct. 10 following a match between a Lithuanian and a Russian team, the latter accused of brutal play. The crowd at the game reproved the Russians' behavior, shouting, "Russians Out," with all its double meaning, and "Katsapy," an injurious invective when applied to the Russians. Suddenly, the television coverage was interrupted for "technical reasons" and about 20,000 persons took to the streets.

Naturally, calm was quickly restored. Yet, the day's events were another episode of Baltic resistance after the riots of 1956 in Lithuania following the Hungarian rebellion and after the outbreak of anger sparked by the death of Roman Talanta in 1972. Talanta set himself afire on a public square in Vilnius to protest the Russification of Lithuania.

'Why in Kiev'

Obviously, the Baltic sun does not rise in Moscow. Nor does that of the Ukrainians, one of whom wrote recently: "We agree with the slogan, 'Russian Workers, Unite!' but we do not see why this has to take place in Kiev."

The Soviet Union is the world's last empire still untouched by the process of decolonization. And the longer it takes to get in motion, the more complicated it becomes. Moscow is burdened with the weight of empire on various levels.

Externally, nationalist opposition is much more dangerous than, for instance, intellectual dissidence, which is easily isolated and neutral-

ized — or annihilated. However, a nation cannot be isolated.

And out of more than 250 million Soviet citizens, fewer than half are Russians. Most of the children less than 10 years of age are at least partially Asian. To reply to forced Russification, the non-Russian nationalities are increasingly developing their traditions, their culture, their national identities; they refuse to admit that the sun rises in Moscow.

This sentiment of nationalism is also growing in the countries of the Eastern European bloc. The anti-Soviet stand of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is the principal justification for the perpetuation of the Stalinist regime. And in very Catholic Poland — traditionally opposed to anything that came from the East — the latest phase of the "Democratic Movement" grew out of the rejection by thousands of intellectuals of a proposed constitutional reform that would have aligned Polish objectives and interests with those of the Soviet Union.

Hatred

In other words, the only authentic common market in Eastern Europe is one built on hatred of the colonizing power. And it is not a

negligible institution; those who reject Sovietism in Eastern Europe number about 100 million.

Furthermore, Soviet colonialism and its principal tool, Russification, have not been able to — rather the opposite — solve the ancient ethnic rivalries of the East, particularly in the Balkan countries.

The rebellion of Hungarians in Romania, or the chauvinistic attitude of the Bulgarians on the Macedonian question are proof of the unchanged, perennial situation. And this is without mentioning the issues of the Jews and the Germans, that is of the awakening of two ethnic groups which, after centuries of cohabitation with the nations of the East — or more specifically, because of 60 years of a Soviet regime — have found refuge in their national identities and have reached the conclusion that the only solution for them is emigration.

In these circumstances, the question is not if one day the Soviet Union will go through the process of decolonization, but whether decolonization will occur before an inevitable explosion of nationalism throughout the Soviet empire.

But Soviet Foreign Policy Is Gaining 'Momentum'

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—When a football team picks up a couple of first downs, it acquires what announcers call "momentum," and becomes truly dangerous. So it is with the Soviet Union in foreign policy.

By luck or design, the Russians have recently been scoring some big gains. Stopping them before they acquire momentum has suddenly become a grave problem for the Carter administration.

The big new push forward came in Afghanistan. A military coup last week unseated a nationalist regime. The new government is headed by a Communist, and of the 13 members of the cabinet 11 are said to be Communists.

Because Afghanistan is a remote country, bordering on Russia, there is a disposition to write off any changes as largely local. But it is ominous that Washington had no advance knowledge of the change, and that Russia recognized the new regime before its composition was announced. Even more so that the new Prime Minister — Nur Mohammed Taraki — is known for his espousal of Afghan claims on the tribal population of eastern Iran and western Pakistan — what is known as Baluchistan. A pro-Communist regime is in a good position to make trouble for both Pakistan and Iran in that area, and the area, as the Shah keeps pointing out, virtually gives access to the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia.

Gains in Africa

In the Horn of Africa, the Russians have recently scored two big gains and set the stage for a third. They and their Cuban allies have helped the military regime in Ethiopia score a smashing triumph over an invasion of the Ogaden province by forces from Somalia. Apart from being highly regarded in Addis Ababa, they have made the regime in Somalia highly vulnerable. Moreover, the Russians and Cubans can probably increase their influence in Ethiopia by helping the regime — either diplomatically or militarily — to subdue the secessionist movement in Eritrea with its ports on the Red Sea. Besides scaring the Saudis even more, a strong Soviet position in Ethiopia provides a wedge for further gains in Africa.

More tempting still for the Communists is Western Europe. The victory of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the center in the French legislative elections last month looked like a terrible setback for the Communists throughout that area. But I for one do not see how the chaos in Italy arising from the kidnapping of former premier Aldo Moro can be halted without the Communists creeping

closer to — and maybe into — office.

I am well aware that openings for Soviet penetration exist at almost all times. Equally that the history of the postwar era is largely a history of missed opportunities for the Russians. But I don't think anyone can fairly accuse me of being an alarmist. Moreover, in the past there was organized opposition from this country and its allies. Now, the U.S., still suffering from its Vietnam complex, is clearly divided with respect to opposing Communist advances. Certainly there is no disposition to send U.S. forces anywhere.

Perhaps the Europeans and Japanese have more stomach for standing up to the Russians. But not without some U.S. leadership — as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made plain in Hamburg last week, and as Prime Minister Takesu Fukuda has been saying in Washington this week.

What is perhaps most discouraging is that the West now has as small a carrot as it has a stick. Some people may think that the Russians will draw back, rather than risk the chance of not getting a new arms-control agreement. But it must be clear to Moscow — as it is to every close observer in Washington — that there is an increasingly slim chance of getting an accord through the Congress before the election this fall — and no great certainty even after that.

The Russians, in other words, have almost as little to gain by behaving well as they do to lose by asserting themselves. So the President has to start doing something. Even those of us who have been most keen for détente must now see that, unless given some strong warning, the Russians will talk themselves into the most dangerous of all positions — the self-intoxicating position of believing that they can get away with anything.

The Pride of the Palestinians

By Anthony Lewis

DAMASCUS—Yasser Arafat spoke scornfully of the Israeli proposal for "self-rule" in the West Bank and Gaza: an elected council for local affairs, with Israel still in charge of security. "What Begin offers us," he said, "is less than a Bantustan." And that, he suggested, was insulting to the Palestinians.

"Take into consideration the differences between other people and us," he said. The PLO chairman had been speaking in Arabic, with a colleague translating. Now he said in English, with evident pride: "We have 112,000 students at universities all over the world — with a population of less than 4 million."

Palestinians as a people undoubtedly care deeply about education. Through much of the Arab world they are the teachers, the writers, the businessmen, the civil servants. "They are as the Greeks were to the Romans," a diplomat said, "the intellectual and commercial catalysts."

There is no doubt, either, that Palestinians generally feel the pride that Arafat expressed — and the resentment at being treated as a backward, uncivilized people. In a few days out here, I have met dozens of Palestinians: soldiers, school-boys, Moslems, Christians (some of the most militant are Christian, as few in the West realize). The feelings of pride and sensitivity seemed universal.

Condescending

Westerners with a condescending view of Arab intelligence should visit the Institute for Palestine Studies in Beirut. It is an independent, highly professional research organization; a kind of Brookings. Its staff of 85, Palestinians and others, includes experts on international relations, military affairs, the Hebrew language and Jewish history. They are extremely well-informed on developments in Israel and the United States.

Of course there is another Palestinian image — of the terrorists who throw bombs at tourist buses and hold schoolchildren hostage. But underlying that horror is the same reality: the strong, frustrated feeling of Palestinian identity. To most Israelis, not just Prime Minister Begin, the PLO is simply a terrorist organization. Israel opposes an independent Palestinian state for fear that it would be "a radical PLO state," a source of terrorist attacks on Israel.

The PLO does consider itself in a war with Israel — a guerrilla war because that is the only kind it can fight. But there are many diplomats out here who believe that the leadership is ready for a settlement. It is part of a great shift in Arab opinion toward acceptance of Israel as a fact of life.

Interview

In the interview this week, Arafat went further than he has before with the explicit idea of co-existence with Israel. He said "the only possible solution" was for a Palestinian state and Israel to live under the joint guarantee of the United States and the Soviet Union. He scoffed at the idea that Israel would have anything to fear from a new state in the West Bank and Gaza, saying:

"Which do you think will endanger peace more — having the Palestinians as they are, deprived of their national rights, their human rights, scattered here and there, having ill treatment everywhere, or having the Palestinians settled as normal civilians with their national pride restored and with a flag of their own?"

The PLO leadership has made many mistakes, as outsiders see it. This week Arafat praised the Soviet-U.S. declaration on the Middle East as a good basis for settlement — but he had nothing to say in the crucial weeks after it was issued last October.

Moreover, the fatal clashes with the UN forces in southern Lebanon this week threw doubt on Arafat's ability to control the Palestinians there, as the presumed UN Secretary-General Waldheim he would.

Voice

U.S. policymakers now seem virtually to ignore the PLO, concentrating instead on the effort to restore President Sadat's fading initiative. But with all its faults, most Palestinians seem to regard the PLO as their collective voice. And it is difficult to see how there can be a real settlement in the Middle East unless account is taken of the Palestinian voice.

If only Israelis and Palestinians could understand each other's fears — and similarities. A proud people, stiff-necked, committed to learning, striving in a diaspora but remembering the homeland. The description has been used for both. Is it only an optimistic U.S. liberal who hopes that some day these people may be able to live in mutual respect?

After Years of Suspicion

U.S., Hungary Ties Seen As Detente Success Story

By Michael Dobbs

BUDAPEST (WP)—Once an expression of the sullen animosities of the cold war, relations between the United States and Hungary are now being hailed as one of the successes of detente.

For years, the mutual suspicion was symbolized by the stubborn figure of the late Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Budapest after Soviet troops crushed the 1956 Hungarian uprising, and remained for 15 years.

Today there is a different symbol of U.S.-Hungarian relations. St. Stephen's crown, regarded by many Hungarians as the embodiment of their country's 1,000-year-old nationhood, is on display in Budapest's National Museum after being locked for more than 20 years in the vaults of Fort Knox.

Favored Status

Soon after its return, Washington announced that it was ready to grant most-favored-nation trading status to Hungary. Last Thursday, the House Ways and Means Committee approved the administration proposal. Until now Romania and Poland have been the only Communist nations extended most-favored-nation status by the United States.

That U.S.-Hungarian relations can get steadily better while U.S.-Soviet relations have been getting steadily worse is partly a tribute to the political skills of the Hungarian leader and Communist party chief, Janos Kadar. It is also a product of new U.S. policies toward Eastern Europe, aimed at encouraging the more liberal and independent governments within the Soviet bloc.

In Budapest, the opening toward the West is viewed as part of a general attempt to reconcile the Hungarian people to Communism. Mr. Kadar, who often invokes the slogan, "He who is not working for us" has devoted his career to obliterating the memory of how he was installed with the backing of Soviet tanks in November, 1956.

Working for Acceptance

"One thing you must realize about Kadar," says a Hungarian journalist who knows him well, "is that he is a very sensitive man who never forgets anything. For the last 20 years, he has been working to be accepted by the people who once condemned him, including Western politicians."

Mr. Kadar's recipe for giving socialism a more acceptable face has been based on a gradual easing of central controls over intellectual life, travel abroad and the economy. Since the unobtrusive introduction of the so-called New Economic Mechanism in 1968, individual factories have geared their production to the demands of the market rather than to dictates of a central plan.

U.S. diplomats say that, given the constraints imposed by the Soviet Union, Hungary is doing as much as can reasonably be expected in allowing free emigration. "Basically anyone who really wants to get out does get out — even if it occasionally takes some time. All the family reunification cases that we have raised with the government have been settled," said an embassy official.

A big factor in Mr. Kadar's success has been his ability to per-

suade the Kremlin that his liberalization program is not merely in Hungary's best interests but in the Soviet Union's as well.

The new U.S. policy toward Eastern Europe is attributed in Budapest to the influence of the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and his doctrine of "political polycentrism." The U.S. administration is now believed to be cultivating its relations with individual Warsaw Pact countries, rather than negotiating over their heads with Moscow.

Mr. Brzezinski, who was born in Poland and has a keen interest in Eastern European affairs, evidently believes that countries like Hungary and Poland should be treated according to their distinctive national characteristics and not merely as members of a monolithic Soviet bloc. Thus it was noticeable that Hungary virtually escaped U.S. criticism at the Belgrade conference reviewing implementation of the 1975 Helsinki declaration, while Czechoslovakia was severely attacked.

The negotiations over most-favored-nation status provided an illustration of Hungary's newfound freedom of action within the bloc. For several years, the Hungarians were obliged to follow Moscow's lead in refusing to give a formal guarantee that they would allow free emigration as required by the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the U.S. Trade Act. It was argued that this amounted to an attempt to interfere in internal affairs.

Now, however, they have felt confident enough to agree to a vaguely worded compromise, undertaking to deal flexibly with emigration cases in the spirit of Helsinki. Moscow does not appear to have objected.

Hungarian officials believe that the cutting of U.S. import duties by as much as 50 per cent under most-favored-nation status will lead to a big increase in trade. Hungary's prosperity depends on being able to sell abroad.

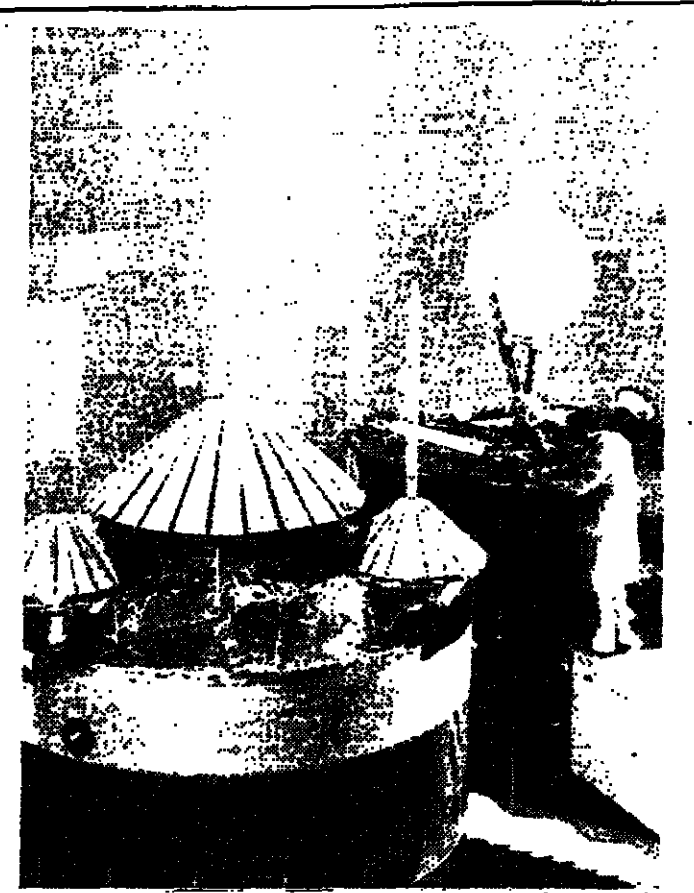
Amid all the euphoria about the improvement in relations between Washington and Budapest, there are also some ominous signs. The honeymoon has so far managed to survive the deterioration in East-West relations but few Hungarian politicians believe it can do so indefinitely.

They are particularly uneasy about SALT. It is believed here that if the Soviet Union were to feel its security in any way challenged, it would immediately seek to reimpose a monolithic orthodoxy on Eastern Europe.

One influential Hungarian commentator said, "The Soviets would restore all the old ideological controls, preventing us from pursuing many of our liberal policies. The hard-line faction in our leadership would be strengthened — and the first casualty would be good relations with the United States."

Kaunda to Visit Britain

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia will pay an official visit to Britain May 13-16 at the invitation of Prime Minister James Callaghan, the British government announced today.



PIONEER PROBES—An engineer in El Segundo, Calif., does some final work on two NASA Pioneer craft being prepared for a trip to Venus. The spacecraft, one to be launched May 20 and the other Aug. 7, will make a detailed study of the shrouded planet in an effort to help scientists better understand weather on the earth. Both craft are scheduled to arrive on Venus in early December.

Sharing of Wealth Splits Indonesia

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA, (NYT)—Concrete office towers and imposing government buildings have sprung up in this boom-town capital and in other cities of Indonesia. Mercedes-Benz automobiles are commonplace, and the initials of Pierre Cardin are worn like a badge of new riches by sleek men and women in public places.

But Indonesia is again expected to fall short, this year by 2.7 million tons, in production of rice, the country's staple of life. This means that it will have to spend about a quarter of its foreign earnings from petroleum, the principal export, to buy rice abroad. Indonesia is the world's leading rice importer.

A recent study by a group of health and population experts, an Indonesian and two Americans, estimated that infant mortality on the island of Java, where more than 80 million inhabitants live, was between 130 and 144 per 1,000, which is 30 to 40 times higher than in the West. The scientists estimated that one-fifth of the children born in Java do not reach 5 years of age.

60% Malnourished

Dr. Sjachroel Malasan, nutrition director at the Health Ministry, has estimated that 60 per cent of Indonesia's population is malnourished. The daily per-capita protein intake is estimated at less than the minimum 40 grams set by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Average daily protein consumption in the United States is about 100 grams.

The average yearly meat consumption is 8.4 pounds, compared

with 176 in the United States. An average Indonesian drinks about a pint of milk a year, roughly what an American drinks in a day, and eats only 11 eggs a year.

These statistics are known to few Indonesians. But in a nation where most people live at or below the poverty line, the gap between rich and poor is leading to increased questioning among intellectuals about the course of development. Many, perhaps the majority, have become disillusioned, and direct this feeling principally at the government of President Suharto, who has been in power since 1965.

It goes beyond the President, a former general, to all of the military, who have held the keys to power during his tenure, and to the businessmen who have reaped the profits from the extraction of

Indonesia's natural resources — minerals, timber, rubber and coffee, in addition to oil.

The disenchantment also extends to the technocrats who devised the country's development policy and executed it in close cooperation with the military-dominated government. And it has spread to include the great number of foreigners connected with this development — private businessmen, officials of international organizations and other experts and government aid representatives.

The critical attitude comes across particularly strongly among the students, who began late last year to defy political repression and stage public protests against the reelection of President Suharto. But it appears to be shared by many intellectuals, including those in public service. The students have subsided since a government crackdown preceding the elections last month, but still express skepticism in conversations.

Their immediate targets are the most visible ones: The authoritarian government, corruption and the inequality of distribution of wealth. They say that since the regime has been installed for another five years, they accept it. But they add that they now expect it to redirect the allocation of resources to let development reach the majority.

The students' ideas tend to be idealistic in a conservative nation that remains traumatized from the vast bloodletting that followed the 1965 Communist coup attempt. Many students interviewed in the course of a 19-day visit advocated a Gandhian village-based development approach, with small-scale or cottage industries to create jobs. About a million young Indonesians come into the labor market each year.

The government's emphasis, however, is on development, based on the extraction of Indonesia's vast resources, in the expectation that each extraction operation will serve as a center of local development as well as of foreign exchange. The critics do not consider this program socially oriented enough. They regard it as more conducive to profiteering than to increasing the well-being of the people in the area.

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Provincial Revolt Reported Brutally Suppressed

Ominous Signs in Zaire Warn of Increasing Unrest

By John Damton

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 4 (NYT)—A revolt earlier this year in Bandundu province that is said to have been brutally suppressed by paratroopers and a recent treason trial here involving 84 defendants are viewed by diplomats and other informed sources as ominous signs of increasing dissatisfaction with the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Because Zaire is so large and disorganized and has such poor communications, information on precisely what occurred in Bandundu, 300 miles to the east, is difficult to come by, but an apparently reliable version has been pieced together from many sources, including missionaries who serve in the area.

The only official information was provided by the President, who, in an interview last month with Azap, the national news agency, confirmed that the army had intervened. He said the problem began with pockets of rebels who were left from the war in Shaba province last year and who infiltrated hundreds of miles to the north in December and early January and presented themselves as Kimbanguists, a Christian cult that is one of three officially sanctioned religions.

The rebels killed those who would not follow them, according to Mr. Mobutu, and captured several prisoners, including a Belgian priest, until the people, led by the bishop of the town of Idiofa, called on the government to restore order.

The army "decimated" the rebels, Azap said, and after a trial 14 ringleaders were executed. Other sources said that they were hanged one at a time on separate gallows while spectators danced and sang songs praising the government.

The sources, who include missionaries and Western diplomats, said that after local army units had effectively quelled the insurrection, paratroopers were brought in and went on a rampage, burning villages and killing as many as 500 persons.

Those involved in the revolt, the sources maintained, were not affiliated with the Katangese insurgents in Shaba but were indigenous villagers sympathetic to the teachings of Pierre Mulele, a populist leader who led a revolt in the former Belgian Congo in 1964 and 1965 and has remained a powerful cult figure since his death.

The sources said a Zairian from the Teiela tribe in Eastern Kasai who used the name Kasango — he

was among the executed — organized the movement, telling his followers he planned to set up a government in Idiofa that would topple the central government.

With the activity concentrated on the village of Mulembe, Mr. Mulele's birthplace, bands of rebels soon roamed the area, gathering supporters in surrounding villages, looting and burning municipal offices and carrying off records. An official accountant who refused to turn over a cashbox was killed. A Belgian priest, the Rev. Close Julien, who runs an industrial-arts program near Mulembe, was briefly held, then released with apologies.

The troops that attacked Mulembe were met by a rain of arrows — the movement eschews non-African weapons — ravaged the village, killing perhaps 50 persons, according to someone who visited shortly afterward. The troops were followed by the paratroopers, who went from village to village round-

ing up and executing suspects, sources said.

"The significant thing," a Western diplomat commented, "is that this was not just a crazy religious uprising or a handful of Shaba rebels. It was a political gesture against the government, however primitive."

In contrast, the eight-day treason trial that ended last month in the execution of 13 persons received wide publicity.

However, there was little evidence that the plot had advanced beyond the talking stage. Any corum broke down when the were executed before the defense counsel had a chance to file appeals.

"All that trial showed," another source commented, "is that a lot of people are talking openly again to the government, and the government is prepared to go out and round them up and build a plot on it to stop others from talking."

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Theater

An American in Paris
Invents Think Machine

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 4 (IHT)—Jack Fitzgerald is a unique figure in the Parisian theatrical scene, an African who writes of American and first produces his plays (in English) in any space he is available. Certainly an uncommon one, has proven fruitful. Two his plays—after their Parisian premieres—have been purchased for Hollywood movies and he has engaged to collaborate on scenarios. Others are frequent on the dinner-theater circuit now stretches across the United States and are in constant demand for university presentation. His new comedy, "The Fabulous 140 Machine," the 10th production of his Paris English Theater, opens on Tuesday evening at the Theatre de la Bonne (6 rue de la Bonne), a choir-practice room in the upper reaches of Montmartre. Its subsequent performances are to be in the same locale on May 6, 7 and 9 (at 8:30 p.m.), with a matinee on May 7 at 2:30 p.m. Fitzgerald has written a satire on recent social conditions, a sort of modern morality, in which a middle-class American family plays out to the subject of the Second World War—this time not in human form but represented by an all-seeing computer. It is a comic variation on the theme of the modern stranger of mystic aspect, descending on an abode torn by strife, lights the way to mutual understanding, banishing the hate, red and envy that corrode the nerves of the inhabitants. In brief, a thoughtful paraphrase of "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Taming of the Shrew."

Parlor Types

The assembled are a familiar assortment of bourgeois parlor types, here is a grumpy father, an ex-larvian who is now a prison guard, a nearby penitentiary; his wife, who finds solace in the gin and tonics; his high-school son, arrogant over his scholastic superiority; is young daughter, in search of a husband; and a nuisance of an aunt, a religious fanatic, paying unsolicited visits. Into their disputing midst comes jaunty canvasser who, profiting by the raging disagreements, succeeds in selling the household a new contraption that is guaranteed to improve their lives. Resembling a radio, it is a think machine. It exudes soothing music when harmony fleetingly reigns in the living room; it dispenses dutch-uncle ad-

vice when questioned; and it hanks rudely in reprimand when its listeners lie—which is often. The fable's structure is plain and simple, inspired by the truth-game formula of countless plays, but it is sturdy enough to support the author in his purpose of character investigation.

Somerset Maugham, in a late interview, explained that he had abandoned playwriting because, having reached an advanced age, he no longer got about much and had no idea of how people, especially young people, talked. Fitzgerald, who spends the greater part of the year in his homeland, does get about and has a keen ear for the American lingo of the moment. One may not be au courant of every vulgarism in circulation and doubtless Fitzgerald improves for comic ends, but the dialogue has an authentic ring.

Fitzgerald's manipulation of quick caricature is akin to the scheme that Ring Lardner employed to depict baseball riffs, goofy pugilists and Tin Pan Alley trash. It is a humor achieved not by physical identification but by verbal. The members of the family are visually indistinguishable from stock stencils, but let one of them open his—or her—mouth and personality is stamped with jocular exactitude.

The performance under the author's direction has community theater edge, but it is amusing played, with Patty Pyott as the yearning housewife, Billy Margolis as her fat-headed husband, Elizabeth Raack and Ken Wishnia as their children, Mary Ryan as the domineering aunt and with Charles Den Tex as the amiable salesman.



ONE BIG UNHAPPY FAMILY—Billy Margolis and Patty Pyott (bottom), and Ken Wishnia and Elizabeth Raack battle through Jack Fitzgerald's "The Fabulous 140 Machine."

lady's boudoir and talks himself, through a pair of performers, a rippling good dramatic colloquy lasting several hours, but the fact remains that no playwright has ever done so. There have been some admirable plays with only two characters, but they have been one-act plays of a half-hour's duration.

Bouteille's partner in the present enterprise is Marie-Christine Descaud, a pleasing young actress. Jean-Louis Thamin, responsible for the scenic version and the direction, has lent it a somber note by dressing it in mourning, explaining in the program that this signifies the close relation of eroticism and death. Dominique Borg's handsome, macabre decor of regal black and silver is suggestive of a Louis XV funeral chamber. No doubt this is a daring pictorial experiment, but the airy, witty Crebillon text would seem more suited to the delicate tints and shadings of Watteau's *fetes galantes*.

At the Theatre de l'Atelier, Romain Bouteille tries to make an evening of the duologue form in a full-length play that he has conceived and directed: "La Plus Gentille." Bouteille, who might be termed a French Woody Allen, is a droll grotesque of the cabarets and his comic presence has enlivened many a brief sketch.

The scheme, in a sense, is Crebillon in modern dress, with a fumbling burglar entering a young woman's apartment and falling into long discourse with her. They exchange opinions on a variety of matters and, again like Allen, there is no subject too lofty to be included in their conversation. The opening 20 minutes are fairly diverting, but thereafter the project sags. It may be argued that a play-

Sharps and Flats

PARIS—"Cat" Anderson will feature a "Tribute to Duke Ellington" on May 7 at the Espace Cardin at 8 p.m. The Blue Oyster Cult will be at the Pavillon de Paris May 8 at 8 p.m. Randy Newman, of "Short People" fame, is at the Salle Pleyel May 11 at 8:30 p.m. Hal Singer is appearing nightly at the Club Zed; Nico at the Campagne Premiere, also nightly; Nancy Holway at La Belle Epoque and the Delta Rhythm Boys at the Eiffel Tower.

There is a "Jazz on Movies" festival through May 9 at Cinema Action Lafayette (9 rue Buffault) with showings at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. The movies include every important figure in jazz history from

Great Worm Robbery

BRANDON, Miss., May 4 (UPI)—The Mississippi Farm Bureau has posted a \$200 reward for the arrest of the robber who stole 100,000 worms from the Deep South Worms farm.

Japanese Model Refused to Become Europeanized

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, May 4 (IHT)—Five years ago, when a Japanese model named Sayoko first tiptoed down the fashion runways of Paris, with her timid kimono look and very Oriental features, fashion reporters and buyers thought designers had temporarily gone mad. But today, Sayoko—who at 5 feet 6 inches is shorter than most models, skinnier and looks like she stepped out of "Sayonara"—has taken Paris by storm. While Japanese and black American models have become a la mode in Paris, replacing the Nordic and French types, Sayoko has become the star of the lot.

"She is unique in her genre," said an aide to Kenzo Takada, France's ready-to-wear designer, after the recent fall showing in which Sayoko participated. "Her way of moving is very special, perfection."

"Despite her size," said Jacqueline Jacobson of Dorothee Bis, "she is exceptional. She understands the garment."

Oddly enough, Sayoko Yamaguchi conquered the Paris fashion world more easily than her native Japan. "American features are favored in Japan," she said in an interview, her hair pulled back behind her oversized ears and black eye liner accentuating her Oriental eyes. "I was told if I made up as a foreigner I would be hired. Even



Sayoko

today, Japanese fashion magazines put European and American women on their covers." Sayoko says she refused to make herself look European.

Today, the 28-year-old model is doing Paris twice a year. This season she modeled in 12 ready-to-wear shows here, including those of

Kenzo, Dorothee Bis, Yves Saint Laurent, Issey Miyake and Claude Montana, making about 1,500 francs per show. She turned down several additional offers.

Discovered in 1972

In Japan, she is the house model for Kansai Yamamoto, the Japanese ready-to-wear designer who discovered her in 1972. When she isn't working, she lives with her parents in Yokohama, an hour by train from Tokyo.

Sayoko, who looks frail as a bird and talks in soft tones, was born in Yokohama, daughter of a Japanese tax inspector. After high school, she attended fashion school in Tokyo, and after that, set out to model. None of the designers would have her, she says. "I felt that if they wanted me to look European, I wasn't interested. I'd go back to making clothes."

The breakthrough occurred when a model fell ill on the night of a Yamamoto show. Yamamoto called on Sayoko and the two have been working together since. "After Kansai hired me," she says, "many other Japanese designers, who had rejected me before, changed their minds." Paris followed shortly after.

Sayoko has a fixed routine in Paris. She does no shows before Kansai's but will do any others af-

terward. She especially enjoys working for Claude Montana because she finds his line "very strong." She admires Kenzo's "dreamy world." The timid-looking Sayoko says she is not upset by the meatmarket aspect of modeling but concerned about how best "to express the dress" and herself. She says Japanese models have "feelings and an aura not found among European people."

"In the past," she said through an interpreter, "I was fascinated by France. I would go to French films and read French literature. I don't know why." Today, she prefers to read about Japanese history and culture. "Many Japanese women still admire foreigners," she says, "they have complexes. But the Japanese people who know themselves well are proud to be Japanese."

Sayoko feels close to the black American models she works with and says the two groups must band together to defend themselves.

But if being totally Japanese has been difficult for the model in Japan, French designers have flipped for Sayoko. And yet she is unimpressed with her own personal achievements, says Paris feels like any other city and hopes to go on to fashion-related professions—perhaps designing—when she tires of modeling.

Dining Out

Hong Kong Brews Up 'Chinese Nouvelle Cuisine'

By Naomi Barry

HONG KONG, May 4 (IHT)—The local food establishment sighed with relief and satisfaction. A request had arrived from Michel Guerard for seeds to grow his own bak choy and Tientsin cabbage in his kitchen garden in southwest France. The Hong Kong food moguls felt they had created a good impression.

In January, four three-star

French chefs made a tour of China, pausing in Hong Kong enroute. With only two and a half days and five meals to work with, 13 leading restaurateurs pooled their efforts to entertain the traveling toques. The beautiful hospitality, inspired by the three-day Imperial Banquets of the Ching Lien period, had a double intent. Hong Kong wanted to show the Frenchmen and the world that the best Chinese cooking to be found today was not on the mainland but in the British Crown Colony.

As representatives of "the other great culinary culture," chefs Guerard, Alain Chapel, Pierre Troisgros, Alain Senderens and champagne magnate Remi Krug also made an impact. As a result of the visit, the "with it" restaurateurs of Asia's fastest moving metropolis have started trying out what they call "Chinese Nouvelle Cuisine."

So, it's overboard with a lot of sharks' fins, which are astronomically expensive anyway. Although the Chinese are the first to admit that as a group they love to eat, there is a new public receptivity to streamlined chow and fewer courses than the formal 10. In the old days plumpness was equated with prosperity and consequently not undesirable. However, the businessmen of Hong Kong and their wives have adopted the international success standard of slenderness, and the South China Morning Post is weighted with big display ads promising miracle reducing cures.

Tradition was stronger when Hong Kong greeted the visiting chefs with the words of an 18th-century poet, Yuan Wei, who coun-

seled, "In no department of life, in no place should indifference be allowed to creep; into none less than the domain of cookery."

The stars of French gastronomy were honored with 97 different Oriental delicacies. Among the items they had never experienced were braised sea cucumbers, apricots baked in salt cod's maw stuffed with shrimp and mashed lotus-seed dumplings.

The hosts paid homage to their distinguished guests by sandwiching into the three over-stuffed days an eight-course French dinner complete with nine wines and alcohol.

Even the European menu was researched with Far East finesse. The opening *gala* menu was composed of nine ingredients, named for the traditional nine dragons of Kowloon. For the Occidentals, the Orientals chose an essence of pheasant soup made with "the bird of Phasis, the river which joined Europe with Asia."

On the third day, the French party was still able to rouse enthusiasm for a pigeon luncheon tendered them at the Lung Wah Hotel restaurant in Shatin, New Territo-

ries. Pigeon is a Cantonese specialty and symbolizes a puzzle of paradoxes—long life, filial piety, lasciviousness, stupidity. No matter which version you choose, the Cantonese adore pigeon and have developed 40 varieties, which also are raised on farms throughout the New Territories.

The Lung Wah serves more than 10,000 pigeons a week, prepared in 15 different ways. The birds are eaten less than 24 days old, since at 28 days they start breeding and are no longer considered good for the plate.

The gala luncheon on a single theme presented pigeon roasted with herbs, pigeon stewed in soy sauce, stir-fried giblets with chilies and spices, double-boiled pigeon soup and pigeon eggs in turn nests.

Pigeon eggs are unique in that the longer they are boiled, the softer they become. The almost transparent eggs were placed in crisp nests of taro (a starchy tuberous rootstock grown throughout the tropics) and set on a bed of fresh green broccoli.

Lack of time prevented the French from visiting one of the fast-food noodle parlors which have mushroomed in Hong Kong. The bowl of tasty, nourishing soft noodles is popular with both rich and poor and is one expression of "Chinese Nouvelle Cuisine."

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Business Groups Hit UN Code

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP-DJ)—Extensive new disclosure rules for international corporations, proposed last year by a committee of the United Nations and enthusiastically backed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, are beginning to arouse some opposition.

The International Chamber of Commerce and the International Organization of Employers, both business groups, said adoption of the proposed rules would be "premature." In a joint statement, they called for "a great deal more careful consideration by competent national and intergovernmental bodies as well as professional bodies."

The proposed rules are scheduled for consideration by the UN's Commission on Transnational Corporations at the meeting beginning May 16 in Vienna. The commission is debating a possible code of conduct for companies with operations in more than one country.

While the UN has no direct authority over corporations, some analysts worry that its endorsement of the proposal would encourage individual countries to use it as a model for their own disclosure rules. Also, the UN's Secretary General already has called for an intergovernmental agreement on standards of accounting and disclosure.

U.S. representatives will oppose adoption of the new rules, according to a spokesman for the U.S. mission to the UN. Detailed position papers on the proposal still are being written, he said, but "we don't want it."

The recommendations deal with both financial reporting and disclosure in such areas as labor practices, environmental policies, organizational structure and investment programs. U.S. accountants say the proposed financial reporting is patterned after present U.S. disclosure requirements, but is more comprehensive than the accounting rules of other countries. The nonfinancial information called for is much more extensive than currently is required to be made public in any country.

The purpose of the proposal is to "improve the availability and comparability of information presented in the general purpose reports of transnational corporations," said Mr. Waldheim in endorsing the committee report. This is necessary to the UN commission's study of the effect of multinational companies on economic development and international relations, he said.

National accounting organiza-

U.S. to Oppose Plan in Vienna

tions have for years been working toward greater standardization of bookkeeping rules. The International Accounting Standards Committee, which is made up of various national professional groups, has issued a variety of recommendations with this goal.

The chamber also said it was "deeply concerned" at the possibility that multinational companies might have to meet reporting requirements that were more extensive than the rules applied to strictly national companies. This would put the multinationals at a competitive disadvantage, the chamber said. Moreover, it added, the cost

of meeting the proposed requirements would outweigh the benefits of fuller disclosure.

New Standard Issued

NEW YORK, May 4 (Reuters)—The International Accounting Standards Committee said today it has issued a proposal under which corporations in countries "where accounting standards are not highly developed" would have a basic guideline for income tax allocation.

The proposal would require "tax effect" accounting, under which tax expense is reported in the same period as income to which it relates. It would permit calculations to reflect new taxes to be imposed and expected changes in the tax rate.

Hoechst Pre-Tax Net Off 25% in the First Quarter

FRANKFURT, May 4 (AP-DJ)—Pre-tax earnings of Hoechst dropped to 157 million Deutsche

marks in the first quarter, down 25 percent from the year-ago quarter, and were 9 percent below the average 1977 quarter, chairman Rolf Sammet reported today.

Following last year's equally disappointing results—when world group net fell 48 percent to 304 million DM—Mr. Sammet said he saw "no indication that 1978 would be any better." Overcapacity in certain sectors, such as fibers and bulk plastics, as well as the impact of the steep climb in the value of the mark on Hoechst's market share at home and in foreign markets continue to pose severe problems, he said.

For the domestic chemical industry as a whole, Mr. Sammet predicted no growth in turnover at all in 1978. However, he forecast a pickup in the second half, which should allow Hoechst to "avoid a further deterioration in 1978 earnings."

World group sales rose 0.7 percent in the first quarter to 5.88 billion DM compared with the year-ago period. Domestic sales dropped 2 percent to 1.97 billion DM, while foreign sales were up 2.1 percent to 3.92 billion DM.

Parent company turnover dropped 6.2 percent in the first quarter to 2.27 billion DM, with exports falling nearly 8 percent. Mr. Sammet attributed the drop primarily to currency developments.

He singled out fibers and plastics as the two most distressed areas.

"The Market Tells You"**Analysts Assume Curtiss Lost Kennecott Battle**

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, May 4 (NYT)—Shares of Curtiss-Wright started to decline yesterday as speculation spread through Wall Street that the New Jersey conglomerate had failed in its proxy fight for control of Kennecott Copper.

"It's our guess that Kennecott won," said E. F. Hutton & Co. in an advisory report telephoned to its institutional sales force across the country.

"If Curtiss-Wright had won," a leading broker remarked, "Kennecott shares would be up two or three points." Another said: "The market tells you that people think Curtiss-Wright lost."

The theory among Wall Street professionals is that Curtiss-Wright had failed to attract enough proxies to take control of Kennecott at the big copper company's tumultuous annual meeting Tuesday when the votes were cast.

The official tally for the biggest, most expensive proxy war in many years is not expected to be known for several weeks. Independent inspectors are already busy separating the votes cast for each side before searching for duplicate votes with the latest dates to determine which will be accepted.

Kennecott has some 33 million shares, with each one valid for one vote, but in most proxy fights at least 15 percent of the shares are never voted. Wall Street professionals said that in this instance at least 20 percent of the shares were not voted—thus eliminating an estimated 6.6 million shares from the contest.

The unusually high percentage of the shares that apparently were not voted this time were believed to be in the hands of foreign investors who were reluctant to vote for either side, possibly because of confusion over the repeated charges and countercharges by both sides in the struggle for control.

Based on this estimate, Kennecott would need a simple majority of the remaining 26.4 million shares.

There was some speculation that Kennecott directors—widely regarded as the cream of American business—spoke with a number of big Kennecott shareholders to solicit proxies with hints that they might be amenable to a takeover at some future point by a more acceptable company. Frank Milliken, chairman, said at the annual meeting that the company was willing to "examine" merger proposals and investments from outside sources.

Arab Group Bids to Buy Commonwealth Oil Plant

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, May 4 (NYT)—An Arab group has offered to purchase a Canadian-based oil refinery is quietly discussing purchase of a controlling interest in a Puerto Rican refinery of the troubled Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. This represents the first serious effort by an Arab company to acquire control of a refinery located near and directly serving the U.S. market.

Roger Tamraz, chairman of First Arabian Corp., a Luxembourg-chartered holding company controlled by Middle East investors, confirmed in an interview that he had discussed the possibility of buying into Commonwealth Oil, which has refining operations and petrochemical plants in Puerto Rico and which has filed for court protection under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Last month, First Arabian made an offer to purchase Come-by-Chance, a 100,000 barrel-a-day refinery in Newfoundland owned by Shaheen Natural Resources. The refinery was declared bankrupt two years ago, and debts were recently estimated at \$600 million. The offer, the details of which are secret, is still being considered by Canadian officials, who rejected an earlier offer by a U.K. concern.

Mr. Tamraz confirmed he had discussed the Commonwealth refinery in Puerto Rico with executives of Tesoro Petroleum, which is Commonwealth's largest single shareholder with 36.7 percent. Commonwealth spokesmen would not comment and efforts to obtain comment from Tesoro representatives were unsuccessful.

Platt's Oilgram News, a trade journal, reported in March that negotiations were under way for the possible sale of Commonwealth to E. F. Hutton Triad, which includes the brokerage concern of E. F. Hutton and the Triad-Naft interests of the Khashoggi brothers of Saudi Arabia.

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U.S. Wholesale Prices Up 1.3%

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UPI)—Another sharp jump in the underlying U.S. inflation rate was reported today with wholesale prices soaring 1.3 percent in April, or 15.6 percent annually, for the biggest gain in 3½ years.

The Labor Department said that once again rapidly climbing food costs were a major problem, advancing at an annual rate of 22.8 percent. But unlike past months, the nonfood sector also registered a sharp gain.

Courtenay Slater, chief economist at the Commerce Department, said the food-price increase "is not a trend, it's a fluctuation. It will eventually correct itself." She said the administration still expects food price increases to abate this summer. She also said she saw no sign of an increase in the basic inflation rate.

President Carter, however, said in a speech in Los Angeles that the increase "has caused me great concern." The 1.3-percent jump in the producer price index for finished goods—products ready for sale to final users—was the steepest since a 1.9-percent gain in November 1974 and, more than twice as high as the 0.6-percent climb during March. The index was up 7 percent from a year earlier.

Food prices rose 1.9 percent last month. With the exception of a 2.9-percent gain in February, the increase was the biggest since the 2.5-percent advance in February 1977.

The nonfood category, which had been advancing at a moderate clip of 0.5 percent or less since last autumn, rose a sharp 1 percent last month for the largest gain since a 1.7-percent advance in October 1974.

The overall finished goods index stood at 191.4 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that goods that cost \$100 in 1967, besides food, the department said, consumer durables, such as automobiles, appliances and furniture, rose rapidly.

In an unusual note, the department said the wholesale cost of jewelry accounted for about 0.3 percent of the overall April increase, which partly reflected the increase in gold prices during late 1977 and this year.

The department said wholesale prices at the intermediate level, which are goods that need more processing before they are ready

Gain Is Biggest Since End-'74

for final sale, slowed to a 0.5-percent increase last month from 0.8 percent in March and the 0.9-percent increase in both January and February.

One positive sign was a minuscule 0.1-percent increase in intermediate foods and feeds after a whopping 5.4-percent jump the previous month. However, "crude" product at the beginning stages of processing moved up 2.5 percent, sharply higher than the 1.6-percent gain in March and the seventh consecutive monthly advance in this category.

The market closed, the Fed reported the nation's narrow M-1 money supply jumped \$1.7 billion while the broader-based M-2 also rose \$1.7 billion.

National Semiconductor gained 1½ to 25½.

Stearns Roebuck eased ¼ to 24½.

J.C. Penney lost ½ to 39½.

F.W. Woolworth fell ¼ to 20½.

Carter Hawley Hale added ½ to 18½.

All but Woolworth today reported higher April sales.

From the previous week, leaving sales 10 percent above the year-earlier figure.

Marshall Field rose 1½ to 24½.

while R.H. Macy slipped 1½ to 40½.

Analysts said there were rumors Macy wanted to buy Fields but Macy denied any purchases of Field stock.

IBM lost 2½ to 260½.

Union Pacific one to 48.

Texas Instruments one to 75½.

Merck 1½ to 56 and Allied Chemical 1½ to 42½.

General Motors was active and up ¼ to 65½.

Natomatics gained 1½ to 40½.

Control Data rose one to 31½.

Meanwhile, heavy rains drove farmers from fieldwork in corn and soybeans and damaged some of the wheat crop to drive futures prices higher across the floor.

Wheat, corn and soybeans all closed irregularly higher and corn substantially higher on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 1¼ to 3; corn up ¼ to 3½; oats up ¼ to 2½; and soybeans up 2½ to 9¼.

Market Holidays

Stock exchanges, banks and businesses were closed Thursday in France, West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands for Ascension Day.

For loans continued to be slow.

Money Supply Grew

11.1% in Japan

TOKYO, May 4 (AP-DJ)—Japan's broadly defined M-2 money supply grew at an annual rate of 11.1 percent in March, up from 10.7 percent the previous month and the highest rate since 11.2 percent in September last year, the Bank of Japan reported today.

Central bank officials said the massive amount of yen funds pumped into the money market in March was due to purchases of about \$5 billion in the foreign exchange market. They said demand for loans continued to be slow.

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Toronto Stocks

11/1/81	120.4	120.20	0.20
12/1/81	127.51	126.79	+ 0.72

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 4

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
13	25	AE	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	13	25	AE	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	13	25	AE	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	13	25	AE	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100
14	26	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	14	26	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	14	26	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	14	26	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100
15	27	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	15	27	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	15	27	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	15	27	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100
16	28	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	16	28	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	16	28	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	16	28	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100
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49	61	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	49	61	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	49	61	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	49	61	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100
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51	63	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	51	63	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100	51	63	AAV	102	1.12	30	992	994	100	100										

**FOLLOW
FASHION
WITH
HEBE
DORSEY.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Bayerische Vereinsbank one of Germany's major banks reports:

Really Remarkable Results

Bayerische Vereinsbank Group	31.12.77	31.12.76
Total Assets	65 355	56 752
Due to Customers	16 504	15 130
Due from Customers	14 094	12 284
Bonds Issued	35 850	31 192
Mortgage and Public Authority Loans	36 343	31 864
Capital Resources	1 553	1 388
Consolidated Profit	79	86

Bayerische Vereinsbank Head Office International Division Karl-Ludwig-Faulhaber-Strasse 1 D-8000 München 2 Telephone: (089) 2132-1 Telex: 523321 bvmd SWIFT: BVBE DE MM	Bayerische Vereinsbank Information S.A. 17, rue des Bains Boite Postale 81 LUXEMBOURG Telephone: 42 86 11 Telex: 2 652 bvl lu	UNION BANK OF BAVARIA (Bayerische Vereinsbank) New York Branch 430, Park Avenue NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022, USA Telephone: (212) 58-46 64 Telex: 126745 ubb nyk b (domestic)
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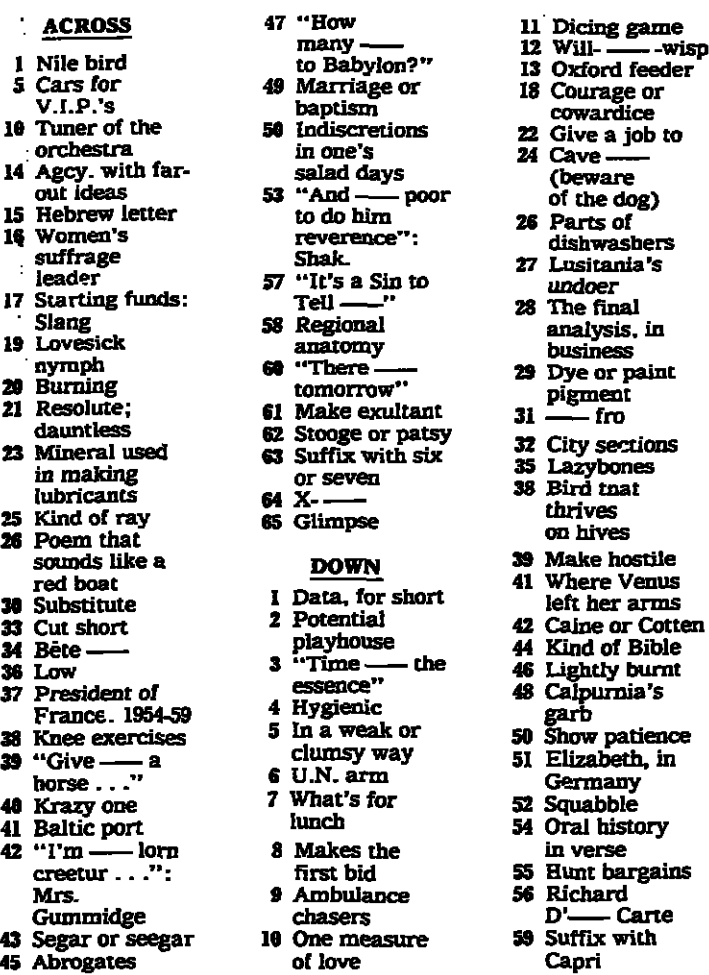
Figure 1 is an aerial photograph of the Los Angeles area, with five study sites marked by lines pointing to specific locations. The sites are labeled: Angeles, Grand Canyon, Canyon, Pico de los Angeles, and Los Angeles. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances from 0 to 10 km. A north arrow is located in the bottom right corner.

Head Office Munich BV's international network Our new Tokyo Branch

 **BAYERISCHE
VEREINSBANK**
INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG

100

By Eugene T. Maleska



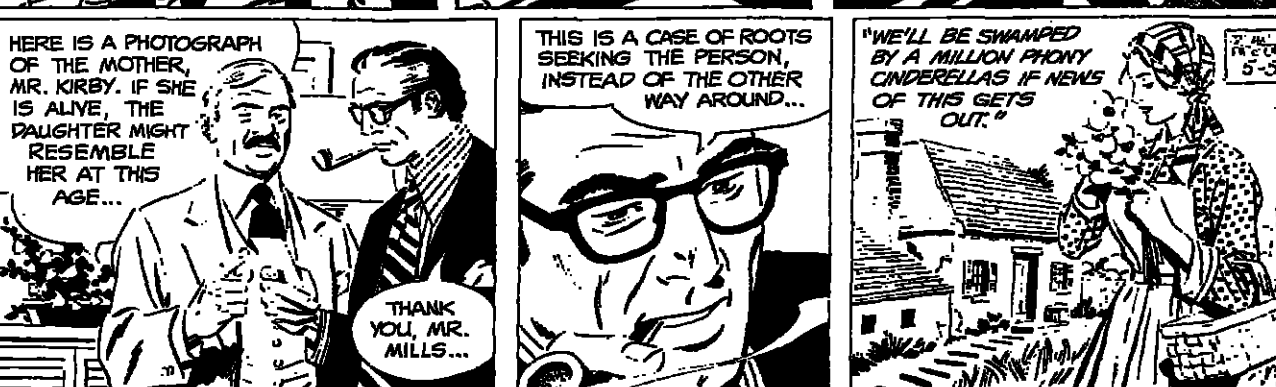
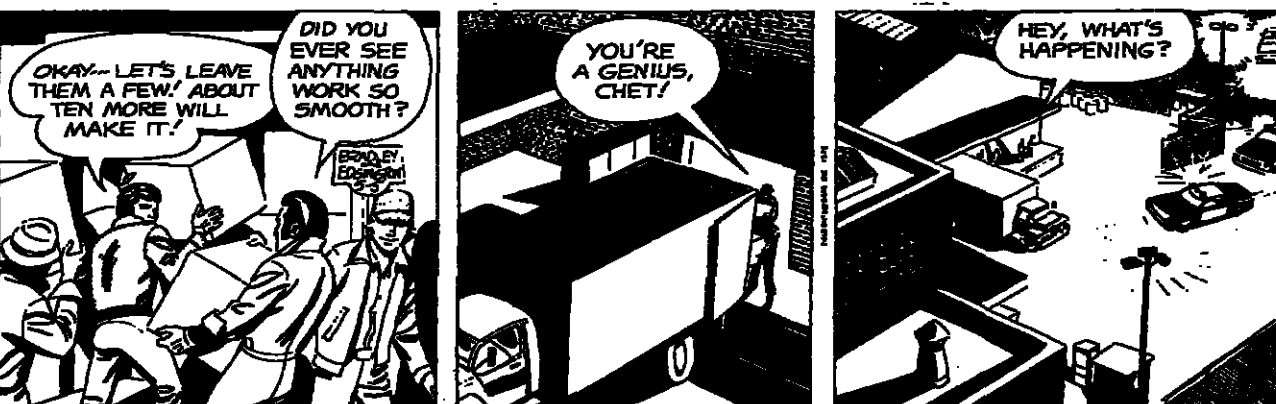
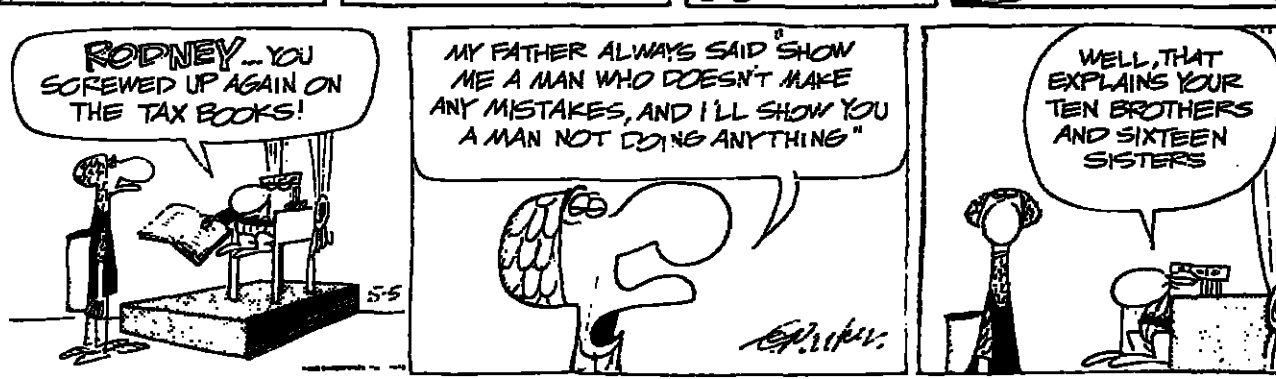
ALGARVE	C	F	MADRID	C	F
AMSTERDAM	11	52	MILAN	9	48
ANIKARA	17	63	MONTREAL	27	81
ATHENS	Fair		MOSCOW	19	66
BEIRUT	21	70	MUNICH	5	41
BELGRADE	15	64	NEW YORK	13	58
BERLIN	14	61	NICE	21	73
BRUSSELS	16	66	OSLO	17	63
BUCHAREST	20	68	PARIS	15	55
BUDAPEST	19	65	PRAGUE	20	70
CASABLANCA	13	63	ROME	17	62
COPENHAGEN	12	53	SOFIA	21	70
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	STOCKHOLM	14	57
DUBLIN	13	55	TEHRAN	25	77
EDINBURGH	-	N.A.	TEL-AVIV	27	81
FLORENCE	17	62	TURIN	21	75
FRANKFURT	16	63	VIENNA	18	64
GENEVA	17	62	WARSAW	13	55
HELSINKI	14	57	WASHINGTON	11	52
ISTANBUL	N.A.		ZURICH	14	64
LAS PALMAS	20	68			
LISBON	15	57			
LONDON	17	63			
LOS ANGELES	14	59			

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

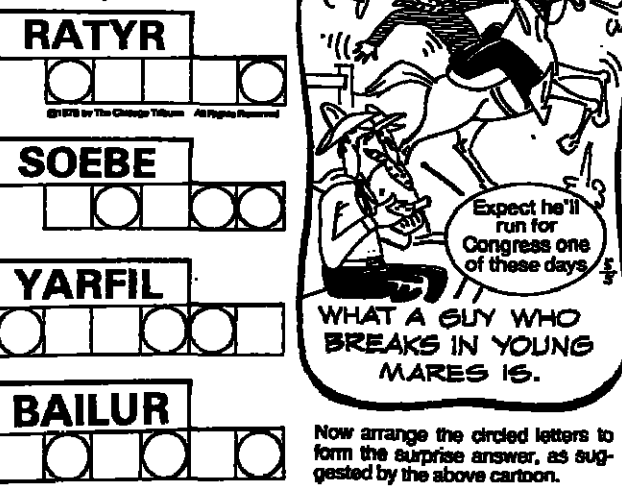
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[illegible]

ANDY CAPP



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: A   (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles:** ELEGY HAREM TAUGHT UPWARD
Answer: It requires careful manners to make your guests feel at home when you wish this—
THEY WERE

DENNIS THE MENACE



ON PRESS

Reviewed by Harry McPherson

TOM WICKER. The New York Times columnist, was born again in the 1960s. A practitioner of "objective journalism" from his days on the Sandhill, N.C., Citizen until he became Washington bureau chief of The Times, he saw that it "almost always favors Establishment positions, and that is evists not to avoid, but to lead to them." Dunked in the swirling waters of the last two decades—the Bay of Pigs, Vietnam, Watergate, the Imperial Presidency, CIA, FBI, and corporate wrongdoings—he has emerged with a shout for an engaged, activist journalism, one which "takes an adversary position toward the most powerful institutions of American life."

"Adversary," in Wicker's prescription, does not necessarily mean cross-challenging, testing, or cross-examining. Objective journalists—timid only—merely report the challenges of others; adversary journalists mount their own. Their role is to purge, to exorcise. "To find out *before* the fact what [a polluting] corporation is planning, to defeat with publicity what may be the despoiling of a river or the ruination of a community by some building project . . ." Although corruption is afoot, seeking evidence over the top of the established, like Obi Wan Kenobi's sword in "Star Wars," is there to protect the unwary and defenseless public—even as that public grumbles about tendentious reporting in the press.

Heady stuff, particularly for young reporters with an urge to discomfit the rich, the powerful, or the merely complacent. To satisfy that urge, to be an actor in the political process—not merely to report it—to compel reform, and at the same time to acknowledge no other responsibility but to the truth (of course, one sees it) is an opportunity few persons are afforded. It is also one way to catch a severe case of *hubris*.

of a reporter." What should a reporter do, who learns that a president is philandering? Wicker weighs with his customary prudence, but as wrestlers on television do, but as a few reporters' duty to publish, and the public's right to know, weigh. If it were otherwise, the voters might not know what sort of fellow they had installed in the White House. Besides, some less scrupulous reporter would ultimately hear the story and—calamity!—score a beat.

Asking the press to be "adversary" toward the Washington political establishment, in the wake of an unpopular war, scandals of all kinds, abuse of power, etc., is like begging dogs to fight cats. And it is that natural reaction, spurred on by the pressures of competition, that produces in some journalists what reads like a sense of moral infallibility. No one can gainstay the vital and often seminal role that the press has played in the last decade, in alerting the public to the threats it faced from its own government. But I would have been happier with "On Press" if I thought Tom Wicker included the press itself in the Establishment toward which he proposes an adversary relationship; if the skepticism of reporters was to be consistently directed toward themselves, as toward the persons they cover; if along with "challenging," "cross-examining," and "robust"—all good adjectives for a good press—he had included "fair." Public enlightenment, as well as the press's own credibility, depends at least as much on the fair presentation of opposing views, as on being reminded that kings on the throne sit upon their own bottoms.

Harry McPherson, the author of "A National Schism," was special counsel to President Johnson.

The Washington Post

William Sellers

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		
This Week		Last Week
1	ROCKLINE, by Satcha	1
2	THE HOLMCROFT COVENANT, by Robert Ludlum	8
3	THE THORN BRIDS, by Robert B. Marillier	2
4	THE HUMAN FACTOR, by Graham Greene	5
5	SCRAPELIPS, by Judith Krantz	3
6	THE T. J. MARILLIER, by T. J. Tolkien	1
7	WHISTLE, by James Jones	6
8	THE PLAGUE DOGS, by Robert B. Marillier	7
9	A STRANGER IS WAITING, by Mary Higgins Clark	9
10	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Brautigan	14
11	THE WOMEN'S ROOM, by Marilyn French	10
12	THE ADAMANT OF HONOLULU, by Gladys Man'Lea	—
13	RAU'EE, THE RABBIT'S WHIP, by Silvio Tennessee	11
14	THE ADAMANT OF HONOLULU, by Gladys Man'Lea	—
15	SCHEIDUNG, by John F. Carré	12
16	DANIEL MARTIN, by John	13

NONFICTITIOUS
THE COMPLETE

2	RUNNING, by James F. Fly	1 21
3	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES... WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT?, by Erma Bombeck	2 3
4	MY MOTHER-MY SELF, by Lillian Wald	5 13
5	(IN)ONES, by Wit Gdansk, il- lustrated by Rien Poortvliet	4 22
6	ADRIEN ARPEL'S THREE W/ CRASH	
7	OVER, SHAPEOVER BEAU- TY PROGRAM, by Adrien Arpel with Beaune Ste. Eche- stein	8 5
8	THE ENDS OF POWER, by H.R. Haldeman with Joseph Dwyer	3 8
9	ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL, by James Earl Ray	6 35
10	THE AMITYVILLE HOR- ROR, by Joe Amos	7 26
11	THE ULTIMATE GUIDE YOU'LL EVER NEED, by Andrew Tobias	— 3
12	THE LAST DAY OF MAY, by Malachi Murrin	— 3
13	LOOKING OUT FOR NUM- BER ONE, by Robert J. Kling- er	11 43
14	THE SECOND RING OF POWER, by Carlos Casanueva	10 20
15	COUNTRY, by John McPhee	9 15
16	THE COUNTRY DIARY OF AN AMERICAN, by Edith Holden	12 25
17	DESIGNING YOUR FACE,	11 13

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

OHARA EDGERS
ANDOVER SERMON
FADDIST TIRAMUAS
RIM SEEDERS AGE
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CENTI IAMA LIED
ARTESIAN MILADY
MELL TORE
POMMEL DESIGNED
ERIE YSER DAILY
WARDS OURS LAIN
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TORMENT FORMATS
RELACE INBURST
STARED CESTA

Caramanlis Gets Prize

AACHEN, West Germany, May 4 (AP)—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis received the Charlemagne Prize from the city of Aachen today for what the awarding committee called his "contributions to European unity."

BRIDGE

By Alan Tuscott

North and South are the foremost exponents of a complex relay style of bidding that may be the way of the future for those willing to devote hours to practice. On the diagrammed deal they climbed to six diamonds by a route that needs some explanation.

The one club bid was strong and forcing, and the response of two diamonds conventionally showed certain specific honor combinations and a balanced hand. North's next three bids were relay inquiries asking for further information, and the answers revealed that South had a 3-2-3-5 distribution and two aces.

North now placed the contract in six diamonds, hoping that West, with little to guide him in the bidding about the North hand, would not hit on a spade lead. West obliged by leading a heart, and the ten won in the dummy.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid

NORTH (DE)
 ♠ A 7
 ♥ Q J 10 4
 ♦ A K Q J 3
 ♣ K 5

WEST
 ♠ Q 5 4 3
 ♥ K 9 8 2
 ♦ 10 6 5
 ♣ 3 2

EAST
 ♠ K 10 7 6
 ♥ 7 5 3
 ♦ 7 2
 ♣ Q 10 9 7

SOUTH
 ♠ 9 8 2
 ♥ A 8
 ♦ 8 6 4
 ♣ A J 8 6 4

South had to choose between developing clubs and playing the heart ruffs. The latter seemed better, so he led to the heart ace, returned to the club king and ruffed a heart. He then led a trump to the dummy, and ruffed the last heart with his last trump. As West held	North 1♣ 2♥ 3♦ 4♥ 5♠ 6♣	East Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass	West Pass S.N.T. Pass S.N.T. 4♦ Pass
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West led the heart two.

Montreal Defeats Houston, 10-3; Grimsley at 5-0

MONTREAL, May 4 (UPI)—Less than 24 hours after being selected as the National League pitcher of the month for April, Montreal's Ross Grimsley went to work on May.

Grimsley, 28, ran his season record to 5-0 last night when the Expos defeated the Houston Astros, 10-3. But his victory came much harder than his four April triumphs—when he posted an ERA of 1.54. The Astros peppered the veteran left-hander for 12 hits.

Gary Carter hit his first major-league grand slam home run in the third inning off Houston starter and loser J.R. Richard, 1-3, and added a double for five RBIs. The homer came when Grimsley led off the inning with a single, Warren Cromartie singled and Dave Cash walked. It was the first grand slam hit by a Montreal player at the Olympic Stadium. Carter's double knocked in Andre Dawson, who had tripled.

Dodgers 9, Cubs 5
At Chicago, reliever Charlie Hough hit a single and a double to help Los Angeles snap a three-game losing streak. Hough, summoned in the sixth to protect a 5-4 lead, singled to open the seventh, advanced on a sacrifice and an infield out and scored on Reggie Smith's triple. Los Angeles first baseman Steve Garvey had his 21st game hitting streak stopped, while teammate Rick Monday hit his ninth homer of the season—tips in the majors.

Reds 12, Phillies 3
At Cincinnati, Pete Rose singled and doubled to close to within two hits of the 3,000 mark and Cincinnati scattered 15 hits in the victory for Fred Norman, his fourth straight. Philadelphia's Larry Christenson was the loser.

Pirates 7, Yankees 5
At Pittsburgh, Oscar Gamble hit a solo homer, Jerry Turner hit a two-run shot, and a seventh-inning defensive lapse by Pittsburgh led San Diego to victory. Gene Richards led off the Pirates' seventh with a walk off reliever Jim Bibby, stole second, was sacrificed to third and scored when Bibby overthrew third trying to tag him out. Smith made it to second on Bibby's error, took third on Gamble's infield out and scored when the Pirates failed to tag him at home on a fielder's choice grounder by Dave Winfield.

Giants 4, Cardinals 0
At St. Louis, Jim Barr threw a live-hitter to increase his record over the Cardinals to 10-3. San Francisco outfielder Larry Her-

don had three hits, drove in two runs and scored another to pin the loss on Eric Rasmussen.

Rangers 2, Orioles 1
At Baltimore, Texas won its seventh straight game night, edging Baltimore with Richie Zisk driving in both runs on a double and a single. Zisk's eighth-inning hit broke a 1-1 tie.

Red Sox 11, Twins 9
At Boston, Fred Lynn had three hits, including a two-run single during a five-run sixth inning rally by Boston. The Red Sox blew a 5-3 lead when Minnesota scored four runs in the top of the sixth and needed their big rally to complete the victory. Mike Cuddage and Dan Ford drove in two runs each for the Twins.

Yankees 6, Royals 5
At New York, the Yankees completed a three-game sweep of Kansas City on Craig Nettles' home run in the eighth inning which snapped a 5-5 tie. Ed Figueroa, 4-3, got the victory despite yielding home runs to Al Cowens, Amos Otis and Clint Hurdle.

Brewers 4, White Sox 0
At Chicago, Jerry Augustine held the White Sox to three hits and rookie Paul Molitor hit a two-run double in the seventh inning off rookie Rich Wortham, who was making his first major-league start. Augustine, 4-3, walked none and had a perfect game for 4½ innings.

A's 11, Blue Jays 3
At Oakland, Gary Alexander snapped a 3-3 tie with two-run homer and the A's took advantage of 10 walks from Toronto's pitchers to score their fourth straight victory. It was Alexander's eighth home run and his sixth which decided a game this year. The A's are now 18-3½ games in first place in the AL West.

Tigers 7, Angels 4
At Anaheim, Calif., Detroit's victory over California maintained the three-game Tiger lead over the Yankees in the AL East when Rusty Staub, Steve Dillard and Ron Tannehill hit two-run doubles. Frank Tanana took his first loss of the season after five straight wins.

Indians 10, Mariners 5
At Seattle, Willie Horton drove in five runs with a first-inning grand slam and a third-inning double. It was the seventh grand slam of Horton's 16-year career. Cleveland's unbeaten Don Hood went five innings to gain his third victory.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	8	.556	—	
Seattle	10	8	.556	—	
Los Angeles	9	9	.500	—	
San Diego	9	9	.500	—	
Chicago	8	10	.444	—	
Minnesota	7	11	.389	—	
San Francisco	7	11	.389	—	
Philadelphia	6	12	.333	—	
Washington	6	12	.333	—	
Atlanta	5	13	.278	—	
St. Louis	5	13	.278	—	
Montreal	4	14	.222	—	
San Francisco	4	14	.222	—	
Los Angeles	3	15	.167	—	
San Diego	3	15	.167	—	
Philadelphia	2	16	.111	—	
Washington	2	16	.111	—	
Atlanta	1	17	.059	—	
St. Louis	1	17	.059	—	
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Atlanta	0	18	.000	—	
St. Louis	0	18	.000	—	
Montreal	0	18	.000	—	
San Francisco	0	18	.000	—	
Los Angeles	0	18	.000	—	
San Diego	0	18	.000	—	
Philadelphia	0	18	.000	—	
Washington	0	18	.000	—	
Atlanta	0	18	.000	—	
St. Louis	0	18	.000	—	
Montreal	0	18	.000	—	
San Francisco	0	18	.000	—	
Los Angeles	0	18	.000	—	
San Diego	0	18	.000	—	
Philadelphia	0	18	.000	—	
Washington	0	18	.000	—	
Atlanta	0	18	.000	—	
St. Louis	0	18	.000	—	
Montreal	0	18	.000	—	
San Francisco	0	18	.000	—	
Los Angeles	0	18	.000	—	
San Diego	0	18	.000	—	

